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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

210121.469C4

First Inventor or Application Identifier

Peter Probst

Title

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT  
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

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EL414545499US

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09/45/99

12/03/99

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO:

Box Patent Application  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

1. ☐ General Authorization Form & Fee Transmittal  
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages] **111**  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive Title of the Invention
  - Cross References to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
  - Background of the Invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
  - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets] **11**
4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages] **1**
- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
  - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
    - i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed statement attached deleting  
inventor(s) named in the prior  
application,  
see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if box 4b is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which  
a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box  
4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the  
accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by  
reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(if applicable, all necessary)
- a. ☒ Computer-Readable Copy
  - b. ☒ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - c. ☒ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☒ Other: Certificate of Express Mail

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-In-Part (CIP) of prior Application No.: **Filed on 10/22/99**
Prior application information: Examiner Not yet availableGroup / Art Unit Not yet available
☐ Claims the benefit of Provisional (or foreign) Application No. \_\_\_\_\_

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TYPED or PRINTED NAME David J. MakiREGISTRATION NO. 31,392SIGNATURE David J. MakiDate DECEMBER 3, 1999

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Peter Probst, Seattle, WA; Ajay Bhatia, Seattle, WA;  
Yasir Skeiky, Seattle, WA; Steve Fling, Bainbridge Island, WA;  
Jeff Maisonneuve

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For : COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND  
DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

Docket No. : 210121.469C4

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231


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Respectfully submitted,

SEED and BERRY LLP

  
Susan C. Clingerman

DJM:ms

Enclosures:

Postcard  
Form PTO/SB/05  
Specification, Claims, Abstract (111 pages)  
11 Sheets of Drawings (Figures 1-11)  
Paper Copy of Sequence Listing (145 pages)  
Diskette containing Sequence Listing  
Declaration for Sequence Listing

EXPRESS MAIL EL414545499US

## COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

### REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed October 22, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/410,568, filed October 1, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/288,594, filed April 8, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/208,277, filed December 8, 1998.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to the detection and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In particular, the invention is related to polypeptides comprising a *Chlamydia* antigen and the use of such polypeptides for the serodiagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Chlamydiae are intracellular bacterial pathogens that are responsible for a wide variety of important human and animal infections. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted diseases and can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), resulting in tubal obstruction and infertility. *Chlamydia trachomatis* may also play a role in male infertility. In 1990, the cost of treating PID in the US was estimated to be \$4 billion. Trachoma, due to ocular infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide. *Chlamydia pneumonia* is a major cause of acute respiratory tract infections in humans and is also believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary heart disease. Individuals with a high titer of

antibodies to *Chlamydia pneumonia* have been shown to be at least twice as likely to suffer from coronary heart disease as seronegative individuals. Chlamydial infections thus constitute a significant health problem both in the US and worldwide.

Chlamydial infection is often asymptomatic. For example, by the time a woman seeks medical attention for PID, irreversible damage may have already occurred resulting in infertility. There thus remains a need in the art for improved vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infections. The present invention fulfills this need and further provides other related advantages.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of *Chlamydia* infection. In one aspect, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant of such an antigen. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290; (b) the complements of said sequences; and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise at least a portion of a *Chlamydial* protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256, 292, and variants thereof.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a *Chlamydial* protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

In a related aspect, polynucleotide sequences encoding the above polypeptides, recombinant expression vectors comprising one or more of these



polynucleotide sequences and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors are also provided.

In another aspect, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising an inventive polypeptide, or, alternatively, an inventive polypeptide and a known *Chlamydia* antigen, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier or immunostimulant for use as pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines thereof.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody, both polyclonal and monoclonal, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a *Chlamydial* protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier. Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise one or more *Chlamydia* polypeptides disclosed herein, or a polynucleotide molecule encoding such a polypeptide, and a physiologically acceptable carrier. The invention also provides vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes comprising one or more of the disclosed polypeptides and an immunostimulant, as defined herein, together with vaccines comprising one or more polynucleotide sequences encoding such polypeptides and an immunostimulant.

In yet another aspect, methods are provided for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of one or more of the above pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines.

In yet a further aspect, methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient are provided, the methods comprising obtaining peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from the patient, incubating the PBMC with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated T cells and administering the incubated T cells to the patient. The present invention additionally provides methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection that comprise incubating antigen presenting cells with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated antigen presenting cells and administering the incubated antigen presenting cells to the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient. In certain embodiments, the antigen presenting

cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, B-cells, and fibroblasts. Compositions for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection comprising T cells or antigen presenting cells that have been incubated with a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention are also provided. Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing *Chlamydial*-infected cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a *Chlamydial* protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of *Chlamydial* infection in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above. In further aspects of the subject invention, methods and diagnostic kits are provided for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient. In one embodiment, the method comprises: (a) contacting a biological sample with at least one of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein; and (b) detecting in the sample the presence of binding agents that bind to the polypeptide or fusion protein, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample. Suitable biological samples include whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine. In one embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise one or more of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein in combination with a detection reagent. In yet another embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise either a monoclonal antibody or a polyclonal antibody that binds with a polypeptide of the present invention.

The present invention also provides methods for detecting *Chlamydia* infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide primer comprises at

least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence peptide disclosed herein, or of a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient; (b) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, or a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

#### SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is a first predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 8 is a second predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 9 is a third predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 10 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 11 is a fifth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 12 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 13 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-66/48-67.

SEQ ID NO: 14 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-66/58-77.

SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined DNA sequence for a first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 17 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 18 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide CtC7.8-12

SEQ ID NO: 19 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide CtC7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 20 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a second putative open reading from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Lipoamide Dehydrogenase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Hypothetical protein from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Ubiquinone Mehtyltransferase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 26 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4C9-18#2 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 28 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 30 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 31 is the amino acid sequence for a 10mer consensus peptide from CtC7.8-12 and CtC7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 32 is the predicted amino acid sequence for clone 2C7-8 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined DNA sequence of a clone from *C. trachomatis* serovar D which shows homology to clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33

SEQ ID NO: 35 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 36 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO : 37 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 38 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 39 is the amino acid sequence for CtSwib 52-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the amino acid sequence for CpSwib 53-68 peptide from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the amino acid sequence for HuSwib 288-302 peptide from Human SWI domain

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the amino acid sequence for CtSWI-T 822-837 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. trachomatis*

SEQ ID NO: 43 is the amino acid sequence for CpSWI-T 828-842 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 44 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.3.jen.seq(1>509)CTL2#11-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 45 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.4.jen.seq(1>481)CTL2#11-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19784CTL2\_12consensus.seq(1>427)CTL2#12.

SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19785.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#16-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 48 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19786.3.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 49 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19786.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19788CTL2\_21consensus.seq(1>406)CTL2#21.

SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19790CTL2\_23consensus.seq(1>602)CTL2#23.

SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19791CTL2\_24consensus.seq(1>145)CTL2#24.

SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CTL2#4.

SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CTL2#8b.

SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-G1-89, sharing homology to the lipamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.

SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 12-G3-83, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT622.

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV  
II clone CtL2#1.

SEQ ID NO: 72 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.2CtL2#3-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 73 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.1CtL2#3-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 74 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.2CtL2#10-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 75 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.1CtL2#10-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19787.6CtL2#19-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone Cp\_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23-G7-68, sharing partial homology to the L11, L10 and L1 ribosomal protein.

SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-F8-91, sharing homology to the pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-E8-95, sharing homology to the CT610-CT613 genes.

SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-57, sharing homology to the CT858 and recA genes.

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-53, sharing homology to the CT445 gene encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase.

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-A5-54, sharing homology to the cryptic plasmid gene.

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E11-72, sharing partial homology to the OppC\_2 and pmpD genes.



SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C1-77, sharing partial homology to the CT857 and CT858 open reading frames.

SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-H2-76, sharing partial homology to the pmpD and SycE genes, and to the CT089 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-A3-26, sharing homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone Cp\_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2\_LPDA\_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2\_TSA\_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 93 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 43-61 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 94 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 48-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 95 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 52-71 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 96 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 58-77 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 97 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 63-82 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 98 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 51-66 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 99 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 52-67 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 100 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-51 peptide from

*C. pneumonia.*

SEQ ID NO: 101 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 32-51 peptide from

*C. pneumonia.*

SEQ ID NO: 102 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-56 peptide from

*C. pneumonia.*

SEQ ID NO: 103 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 36-50 peptide from

*C. trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 104 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from

*C. trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 105 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 60-80 peptide from

*C. trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 106 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 1-20 peptide from *C.*

*trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 107 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from

*C. trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 108 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 56-75 peptide from

*C. trachomatis.*

SEQ ID NO: 109 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 56-75 peptide from

*C. pneumoniae.*

SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-G12-60, containing partial open reading frames for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-B3-53, sharing homology to the CT110 ORF of GroEL.

SEQ ID NO: 112 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-A1-49, sharing partial homology to the CT660 and CT659 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 113 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E2-9, sharing partial homology to the CT611 and CT 610 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 114 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C10-31, sharing partial homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-C7-66, sharing homology to the dnaK-like gene.

SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 20-G3-45, containing part of the pmpB gene CT413.

SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 18-C5-2, sharing homology to the S1 ribosomal protein ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C5-19, containing part of the ORFs for CT431 and CT430.

SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 16-D4-22, contains partial sequences of ORF3 and ORF4 of the plasmid for growth within mammalian cells.

SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 121 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 123 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 125 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 127 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 129 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 131 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 133 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 135 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 137 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #124-139 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #132-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-155 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #146-163 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #154-171 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #162-178 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #139-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #140-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-146 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-145 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # F140->I of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Ga of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Gb of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-6 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-7 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-8 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-9 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-10 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 53 amino acid residue peptide of the 216aa ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 52 amino acid residue peptide of the CT529 ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 for serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar D.

SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 172 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 175 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 177 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 179 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 180 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 182 is a subsequently determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 184 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 185 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 186 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 187 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined DNA sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 190 is subsequently predicted amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 191 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 192 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 193 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 194 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the Carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 195 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 196 is the predicted amino acid sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.



SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 218 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 221 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 1-20.

SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 6-25.

SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 12-31.

SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 17-36.

SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 22-41.

SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 27-46.

SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 42-61.

SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 46-65.

SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 51-70.

SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 56-75.

SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 61-80.

SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 66-87.

SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 103-122.

SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 108-127.

SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 113-132.

SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 118-137.

SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 123-143.

SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 128-147.

SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 133-152.

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 137-156.

SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 142-161.

SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 147-166.

SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 152-171.

SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 157-176.

SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 162-181.

SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 167-186.

SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-190.

SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-186.

SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* OMCB peptide 185-198.

SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 96-115.

SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 101-120.

SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 106-125.

SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 111-130.

SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 116-135.

SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 121-140.

SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 126-145.

SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 131-150.

SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 136-155.

SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 264 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

SEQ ID NO: 266 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 17-G4-36 sharing homology to part of the ORF of DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit- CT315 in serD.

SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* CT016 gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* tRNA synthase gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clpX gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 271 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 272 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-28.

SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-27.

SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-26.

SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-24.

SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*

clone CtL2gam-23.

SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-21.

SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-18.

SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-17.

SEQ ID NO: 281 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 282 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-13.

SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-10.

SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-8.

SEQ ID NO: 286 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 287 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-5.

SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-2.

SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-1.

SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 292 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C.*

*pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 illustrates induction of INF- $\gamma$  from a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line activated by target cells expressing clone 4C9-18#2.

Fig. 2 illustrates retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3 modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons.

Fig. 3 shows specific lysis in a chromium release assay of P815 cells pulsed with *Chlamydia* peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Fig. 4 shows antibody isotype titers in C57Bl/6 mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 5 shows *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell proliferative responses in splenocytes from C3H mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 6 illustrates the 5' and 3' primer sequences designed from *C. pneumoniae* which were used to isolate the SWIB and S13 genes from *C. pneumoniae*.

Figs. 7A and 7B show induction of IFN- $\gamma$  from a human anti-*chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* upon activation by monocyte-derived dendritic cells expressing chlamydial proteins.

Fig. 8 shows the identification of T cell epitopes in Chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with T-cell line TCL 8 EB/DC.

Fig. 9 illustrates the proliferative response of CP-21 T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae*-infected dendritic cells to recombinant *C. pneumonia*-SWIBprotein, but not *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 10 shows the *C. trachomatis*-specific SWIB proliferative responses of a primary T-cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor.

Fig. 11 illustrates the identification of T-cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* SWIB with an antigen specific T-cell line (TCL-10 EB).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In one aspect, the compositions of the subject invention include polypeptides that comprise at least one immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant thereof.



In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein the *Chlamydia* antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 (b) the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and (c) variants of such sequences.

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" encompasses amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins (*i.e.*, antigens), wherein the amino acid residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds. Thus, a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of one of the inventive antigens may consist entirely of the immunogenic portion, or may contain additional sequences. The additional sequences may be derived from the native *Chlamydia* antigen or may be heterologous, and such sequences may (but need not) be immunogenic.

The term "polynucleotide(s)," as used herein, means a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases and includes DNA and corresponding RNA molecules, including HnRNA and mRNA molecules, both sense and anti-sense strands, and comprehends cDNA, genomic DNA and recombinant DNA, as well as wholly or partially synthesized polynucleotides. An HnRNA molecule contains introns and corresponds to a DNA molecule in a generally one-to-one manner. An mRNA molecule corresponds to an HnRNA and DNA molecule from which the introns have been excised. A polynucleotide may consist of an entire gene, or any portion thereof. Operable anti-sense polynucleotides may comprise a fragment of the corresponding polynucleotide, and the definition of "polynucleotide" therefore includes all such operable anti-sense fragments.

An "immunogenic portion" of an antigen is a portion that is capable of reacting with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual (*i.e.*, generates an absorbance reading with sera from infected individuals that is at least three standard deviations above the absorbance obtained with sera from uninfected individuals, in a representative ELISA assay described herein). Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least about 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least about 10, and most

preferably at least about 20 amino acid residues. Methods for preparing and identifying immunogenic portions of antigens of known sequence are well known in the art and include those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native *Chlamydia* protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Protein A.

Examples of immunogenic portions of antigens contemplated by the present invention include, for example, the T cell stimulating epitopes provided in SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256. Polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of one or more *Chlamydia* antigens as described herein may generally be used, alone or in combination, to detect Chlamydial infection in a patient.

The compositions and methods of the present invention also encompass variants of the above polypeptides and polynucleotide molecules. Such variants include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variants of the inventive sequences. In particular, variants include other *Chlamydiae* serovars, such as serovars D, E and F, as well as the several LGV serovars which share homology to the inventive polypeptide and

polynucleotide molecules described herein. Preferably, the serovar homologues show 95-99% homology to the corresponding polypeptide sequence(s) described herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from the recited polypeptide only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, such that the antigenic properties of the polypeptide are retained. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from an identified sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences, and evaluating the antigenic properties of the modified polypeptide using, for example, the representative procedures described herein. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein. Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described below) to the identified polypeptides.

As used herein, a "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and

serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide. Variants may also, or alternatively, contain other modifications, including the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the antigenic properties, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

A polynucleotide "variant" is a sequence that differs from the recited nucleotide sequence in having one or more nucleotide deletions, substitutions or additions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to the native protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Such modifications may be readily introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis as taught, for example, by Adelman et al. (*DNA*, 2:183, 1983). Nucleotide variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants as discussed below, or non-naturally occurring variants. Variant nucleotide sequences preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80% and most preferably at least about 90% identity (determined as described below) to the recited sequence.

The polypeptides provided by the present invention include variants that are encoded by polynucleotide sequences which are substantially homologous to one or more of the polynucleotide sequences specifically recited herein. "Substantial homology," as used

herein, refers to polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions. Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5X SSC, overnight or, in the event of cross-species homology, at 45°C with 0.5X SSC; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. Such hybridizing polynucleotide sequences are also within the scope of this invention, as are nucleotide sequences that, due to code degeneracy, encode a polypeptide that is the same as a polypeptide of the present invention.

Two nucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be “identical” if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A “comparison window” as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) Fast and sensitive multiple sequence alignments on a microcomputer *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) Optimal alignments in linear space *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) The neighbor joining method. A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press,

San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) Rapid similarity searches of nucleic acid and protein data banks *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e. the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Also included in the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the nucleotide sequences recited in herein. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence. In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen (or a variant of such an antigen), that comprises one or more of the amino acid sequences encoded by (a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15 21-25, 44-64, 66-76 and 79-88; (b) the complements of such DNA sequences or (c) DNA sequences substantially homologous to a sequence in (a) or (b). As discussed in the Examples below, several of the *Chlamydia* antigens disclosed herein recognize a T cell line that recognizes both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, indicating that they may represent an immunoreactive epitope shared by *Chlamydia*

*trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The antigens may thus be employed in a vaccine for both *C. trachomatis* genital tract infections and for *C. pneumonia* infections. Further characterization of these *Chlamydia* antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* to determine the extent of cross-reactivity is provided in Example 6. Additionally, Example 4 describes cDNA fragments (SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 33) isolated from *C. trachomatis* which encode proteins (SEQ ID NO: 17-19 and 32) capable of stimulating a *Chlamydia*-specific murine CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell line.

In general, *Chlamydia* antigens, and polynucleotide sequences encoding such antigens, may be prepared using any of a variety of procedures. For example, polynucleotide molecules encoding *Chlamydia* antigens may be isolated from a *Chlamydia* genomic or cDNA expression library by screening with a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line as described below, and sequenced using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Additionally, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for *Chlamydia*-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least two fold greater in *Chlamydia*-infected cells than in controls, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein.. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

Antigens may be produced recombinantly, as described below, by inserting a polynucleotide sequence that encodes the antigen into an expression vector and expressing the antigen in an appropriate host. Antigens may be evaluated for a desired property, such as the ability to react with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual as described herein, and may be sequenced using, for example, traditional Edman chemistry. See Edman and Berg, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 80:116-132, 1967.

Polynucleotide sequences encoding antigens may also be obtained by screening an appropriate *Chlamydia* cDNA or genomic DNA library for polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to degenerate oligonucleotides derived from partial amino acid sequences of isolated antigens. Degenerate oligonucleotide sequences for use in such a screen may be designed and synthesized, and the screen may be performed, as described (for example) in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (and references cited therein). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may also be employed, using the above oligonucleotides in methods well known in the art, to isolate a nucleic acid probe from a cDNA or genomic library. The library screen may then be performed using the isolated probe.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a *Chlamydia* cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with  $^{32}\text{P}$ ) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known



techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using techniques well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989), and software well known in the art may also be employed. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Transcription-Mediated Amplification, or TMA is another method that may be utilized for the amplification of DNA, rRNA, or mRNA, as described in Patent No. PCT/US91/03184. This autocatalytic and isothermic non-PCR based method utilizes two primers and two enzymes: RNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. One primer contains a promoter sequence for RNA polymerase. In the first amplification, the promoter-primer hybridizes to the target rRNA at a defined site. Reverse transcriptase creates a DNA copy of the target rRNA by extension from the 3' end of the promoter-primer. The RNA in the resulting complex is degraded and a second primer binds to the DNA copy.

A new strand of DNA is synthesized from the end of the primer by reverse transcriptase creating double stranded DNA. RNA polymerase recognizes the promoter sequence in the DNA template and initiates transcription. Each of the newly synthesized RNA amplicons re-enters the TMA process and serves as a template for a new round of replication leading to the exponential expansion of the RNA amplicon. Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (*e.g.*, NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length cDNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (*see* Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a *Chlamydial* protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (*e.g.*, by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a *Chlamydial* polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (*i.e.*, an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a *Chlamydial* protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which

compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In* Huber and Carr, *Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (*e.g.*, promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Synthetic polypeptides having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may be generated using techniques well known in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially

available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division, Foster City, CA, and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

As noted above, immunogenic portions of *Chlamydia* antigens may be prepared and identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3d ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptide portions of the native antigen for immunogenic properties. The representative ELISAs described herein may generally be employed in these screens. An immunogenic portion of a polypeptide is a portion that, within such representative assays, generates a signal in such assays that is substantially similar to that generated by the full length antigen. In other words, an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen generates at least about 20%, and preferably about 100%, of the signal induced by the full length antigen in a model ELISA as described herein.

Portions and other variants of *Chlamydia* antigens may be generated by synthetic or recombinant means. Variants of a native antigen may generally be prepared using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis. Sections of the polynucleotide sequence may also be removed using standard techniques to permit preparation of truncated polypeptides.

Recombinant polypeptides containing portions and/or variants of a native antigen may be readily prepared from a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide using a variety of techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant protein.

Any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed to express recombinant polypeptides as described herein. Expression

may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a polynucleotide molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line, such as COS or CHO. The DNA sequences expressed in this manner may encode naturally occurring antigens, portions of naturally occurring antigens, or other variants thereof.

In general, regardless of the method of preparation, the polypeptides disclosed herein are prepared in an isolated, substantially pure, form. Preferably, the polypeptides are at least about 80% pure, more preferably at least about 90% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known *Chlamydial* protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein. A DNA sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present invention may be constructed using known recombinant DNA techniques to assemble separate DNA sequences encoding, for example, the first and second polypeptides, into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of a DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptide is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase to permit mRNA translation of the two DNA sequences into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both the first and the second polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptides by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its

secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8562, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. As an alternative to the use of a peptide linker sequence (when desired), one can utilize non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions (when present) on the first and second polypeptides to separate the functional domains and prevent steric hindrance.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see*, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional

exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (*see Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305. Additionally, the fusion protein Ra12 may be linked to the inventive polynucleotides to facilitate protein expression.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using one or more of the above polypeptides or fusion proteins (or polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides or fusion proteins) to induce protective immunity against Chlamydial infection in a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may be afflicted with a disease, or may be free of detectable disease and/or infection. In other words, protective immunity may be induced to prevent or treat Chlamydial infection.

In this aspect, the polypeptide, fusion protein or polynucleotide molecule is generally present within a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine. Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise one or more polypeptides, each of which may contain one or more of the above sequences (or variants thereof), and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Vaccines may comprise one or more of the above polypeptides and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant or a liposome (into which the polypeptide is incorporated). Such pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may also contain other *Chlamydia* antigens, either incorporated into a combination polypeptide or present within a separate polypeptide.

Alternatively, a vaccine may contain polynucleotides encoding one or more polypeptides or fusion proteins as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. In such vaccines, the polynucleotides may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacterial and viral expression systems. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary polynucleotide sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotides may be introduced using a viral expression system (*e.g.*, vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective) virus. Techniques for incorporating polynucleotides into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The polynucleotides may also be administered as "naked" plasmid vectors as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (*i.e.*, an artificial membrane vesicle). The uptake of naked polynucleotides may be increased by



incorporating the polynucleotides into and/or onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells. The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

In a related aspect, a polynucleotide vaccine as described above may be administered simultaneously with or sequentially to either a polypeptide of the present invention or a known *Chlamydia* antigen. For example, administration of polynucleotides encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, either "naked" or in a delivery system as described above, may be followed by administration of an antigen in order to enhance the protective immune effect of the vaccine.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein may also be employed in adoptive immunotherapy for the treatment of *Chlamydial* infection. Adoptive immunotherapy may be broadly classified into either active or passive immunotherapy. In active immunotherapy, treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (for example, vaccines, bacterial adjuvants, and/or cytokines).

In passive immunotherapy, treatment involves the delivery of biologic reagents with established immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate anti-*Chlamydia* effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T lymphocytes (for example, CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocyte, CD4+ T-helper), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells, or antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing the disclosed antigens. The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164), for passive immunotherapy.

The predominant method of procuring adequate numbers of T-cells for adoptive immunotherapy is to grow immune T-cells *in vitro*. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific T-cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. These *in vitro* culture conditions typically utilize intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines, such as IL-2, and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, the immunoreactive polypeptides described herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to

generate sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast, or B-cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides, or polynucleotide sequence(s) may be introduced into antigen presenting cells, using a variety of standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen presenting cells may be transfected or transduced with a polynucleotide sequence, wherein said sequence contains a promoter region appropriate for increasing expression, and can be expressed as part of a recombinant virus or other expression system. Several viral vectors may be used to transduce an antigen presenting cell, including pox virus, vaccinia virus, and adenovirus; also, antigen presenting cells may be transfected with polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein by a variety of means, including gene-gun technology, lipid-mediated delivery, electroporation, osmotic shock, and particulate delivery mechanisms, resulting in efficient and acceptable expression levels as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. For cultured T-cells to be effective in therapy, the cultured T-cells must be able to grow and distribute widely and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have demonstrated that cultured T-cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever, M., *et al*, "Therapy With Cultured T Cells: Principles Revisited," *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be employed to generate and/or isolate chlamydial-reactive T-cells, which can then be administered to the patient. In one technique, antigen-specific T-cell lines may be generated by *in vivo* immunization with short peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the disclosed polypeptides. The resulting antigen specific CD8+ or CD4+ T-cell clones may be isolated from the patient, expanded using standard tissue culture techniques, and returned to the patient.

Alternatively, peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the polypeptides may be employed to generate *Chlamydia* reactive T cell subsets by selective *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of autologous T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may be subsequently transferred to the patient as described, for example, by Chang *et al*, (*Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, 22(3), 213, 1996). Cells of the immune system, such as T cells, may be isolated from the peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available

cell separation system, such as Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. Irvine, CA. The separated cells are stimulated with one or more of the immunoreactive polypeptides contained within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to provide antigen-specific T cells. The population of antigen-specific T cells is then expanded using standard techniques and the cells are administered back to the patient.

In other embodiments, T-cell and/or antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein can be cloned, expanded, and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for use in adoptive immunotherapy. In particular, T cells may be transfected with the appropriate genes to express the variable domains from chlamydia specific monoclonal antibodies as the extracellular recognition elements and joined to the T cell receptor signaling chains, resulting in T cell activation, specific lysis, and cytokine release. This enables the T cell to redirect its specificity in an MHC-independent manner. See for example, Eshhar, Z., *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 45(3-4):131-6, 1997 and Hwu, P., et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(15):3369-73, 1995. Another embodiment may include the transfection of chlamydia antigen specific alpha and beta T cell receptor chains into alternate T cells, as in Cole, DJ, et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(4):748-52, 1995.

In a further embodiment, syngeneic or autologous dendritic cells may be pulsed with peptides corresponding to at least an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide disclosed herein. The resulting antigen-specific dendritic cells may either be transferred into a patient, or employed to stimulate T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may, in turn, be administered to a patient. The use of peptide-pulsed dendritic cells to generate antigen-specific T cells and the subsequent use of such antigen-specific T cells to eradicate disease in a murine model has been demonstrated by Cheever et al, *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997). Additionally, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient.

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994;

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Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (*e.g.*, neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (*e.g.*, glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide) and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of immunostimulants may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide

or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, under select circumstances, the adjuvant composition may be designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type or Th2 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF $\alpha$ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT) (*see* US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-

MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule, sponge or gel (composed of polysaccharides, for example) that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets *Chlamydia*-infected cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-*Chlamydia* effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic immunity (see Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency, and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (see Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF $\alpha$  to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF $\alpha$ , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc $\gamma$  receptor and mannose receptor. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11)



and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a *Chlamydial* protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (*e.g.*, a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

Routes and frequency of administration of pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally. Between 1 and 3 doses may be administered for a 1-36 week period. Preferably, 3 doses are administered, at intervals of 3-4 months, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of polypeptide or DNA that, when administered as described above, is capable of raising an immune response in an immunized patient sufficient to protect the patient from *Chlamydial* infection for at least 1-2 years. In general, the amount of polypeptide present in a dose (or produced *in situ* by the DNA in a dose) ranges from about 1 pg to about 100 mg per kg of host, typically from about 10 pg to about 1 mg, and

preferably from about 100 pg to about 1  $\mu$ g. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a *Chlamydial* protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using the polypeptides described above to diagnose Chlamydial infection. In this aspect, methods are provided for detecting Chlamydial infection in a biological sample, using one or more of the above polypeptides, either alone or in combination. For clarity, the term "polypeptide" will be used when describing specific embodiments of the inventive diagnostic methods. However, it will be clear to one of skill in the art that the fusion proteins of the present invention may also be employed in such methods.

As used herein, a "biological sample" is any antibody-containing sample obtained from a patient. Preferably, the sample is whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid or urine. More preferably, the sample is a blood, serum or plasma

sample obtained from a patient. The polypeptides are used in an assay, as described below, to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to the polypeptide(s) in the sample, relative to a predetermined cut-off value. The presence of such antibodies indicates previous sensitization to *Chlamydia* antigens which may be indicative of *Chlamydia*-infection.

In embodiments in which more than one polypeptide is employed, the polypeptides used are preferably complementary (*i.e.*, one component polypeptide will tend to detect infection in samples where the infection would not be detected by another component polypeptide). Complementary polypeptides may generally be identified by using each polypeptide individually to evaluate serum samples obtained from a series of patients known to be infected with *Chlamydia*. After determining which samples test positive (as described below) with each polypeptide, combinations of two or more polypeptides may be formulated that are capable of detecting infection in most, or all, of the samples tested.

A variety of assay formats are known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using one or more polypeptides to detect antibodies in a sample. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of polypeptide immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the antibody from the sample. The bound antibody may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group. Suitable detection reagents include antibodies that bind to the antibody/polypeptide complex and free polypeptide labeled with a reporter group (*e.g.*, in a semi-competitive assay). Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which an antibody that binds to the polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized antigen after incubation of the antigen with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled antibody to the polypeptide is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized polypeptide.

The solid support may be any solid material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the antigen may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate, or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as

polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681.

The polypeptides may be bound to the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In the context of the present invention, the term "bound" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the antigen and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Binding by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the polypeptide, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of polypeptide ranging from about 10 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, and preferably about 100 ng, is sufficient to bind an adequate amount of antigen.

Covalent attachment of polypeptide to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the polypeptide. For example, the polypeptide may be bound to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the polypeptide (*see, e.g.*, Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This assay may be performed by first contacting a polypeptide antigen that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that antibodies to the polypeptide within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide and a detection reagent capable of binding to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific detection reagent.

More specifically, once the polypeptide is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) may be employed. The immobilized polypeptide is then incubated with the sample, and antibody is allowed to bind to the antigen. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is that period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of antibody within an HGE-infected sample. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound antibody. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. Detection reagent may then be added to the solid support. An appropriate detection reagent is any compound that binds to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex and that can be detected by any of a variety of means known to those in the art. Preferably, the detection reagent contains a binding agent (such as, for example, Protein A, Protein G, immunoglobulin, lectin or free antigen) conjugated to a reporter group. Preferred reporter groups include enzymes (such as horseradish peroxidase), substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, dyes, radionuclides, luminescent groups, fluorescent groups and biotin. The conjugation of binding agent to reporter group may be achieved using standard methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Common binding agents may also be purchased conjugated to a variety of reporter groups from many commercial sources (*e.g.*, Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA, and Pierce, Rockford, IL).

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound antibody. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined from the manufacturer's

instructions or by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antigen is incubated with samples from an uninfected patient. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for *Chlamydia*-infection. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, pp. 106-107. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for Chlamydial infection.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a rapid flow-through or strip test format, wherein the antigen is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose.

In the flow-through test, antibodies within the sample bind to the immobilized polypeptide as the sample passes through the membrane. A detection reagent (*e.g.*, protein A-colloidal gold) then binds to the antibody-polypeptide complex as the solution containing the detection reagent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound detection reagent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which polypeptide is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing detection reagent and to the area of immobilized polypeptide. Concentration of detection reagent at the polypeptide indicates the presence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample. Typically, the concentration of detection reagent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of antibodies that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in an ELISA, as discussed above. Preferably, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount (*e.g.*, one drop) of patient serum or blood.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the polypeptides of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. One example of an alternative assay protocol which may be usefully employed in such methods is a Western blot, wherein the proteins present in a biological sample are separated on a gel, prior to exposure to a binding agent. Such techniques are well known to those of skill in the art.

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a *Chlamydial* protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a *Chlamydial* protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a *Chlamydial* protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example,

determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about  $10^3$  L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a *Chlamydial* infection using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a *Chlamydial* protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a *Chlamydial* infection in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without infection. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (*e.g.*, blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tissue biopsies ) from patients with and without *Chlamydial* infection (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g.*, mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification.



Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{123}\text{I}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{188}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, Shigella toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group.

Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide,

radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in site-specific regions by appropriate methods. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

Antibodies may be used in diagnostic tests to detect the presence of *Chlamydia* antigens using assays similar to those detailed above and other techniques well known to those of skill in the art, thereby providing a method for detecting Chlamydial infection in a patient.

Diagnostic reagents of the present invention may also comprise DNA sequences encoding one or more of the above polypeptides, or one or more portions thereof. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify *Chlamydia*-specific cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. The presence of the amplified cDNA is then detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of an inventive polypeptide in a biological sample.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide primer/probe specific for a DNA molecule" means an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 80%, preferably at least about 90% and more preferably at least about 95%, identity to the DNA molecule in question. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the inventive diagnostic methods preferably have at least about 10-40 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Preferably, oligonucleotide probes for use in the inventive diagnostic methods comprise at least about 15 contiguous oligonucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed

herein. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis *et al. Ibid*; Ehrlich, *Ibid*). Primers or probes may thus be used to detect *Chlamydia*-specific sequences in biological samples. DNA probes or primers comprising oligonucleotide sequences described above may be used alone or in combination with each other.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

### EXAMPLE 1

#### ISOLATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

*Chlamydia* antigens of the present invention were isolated by expression cloning of a genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II essentially as described by Sanderson et al. (*J. Exp. Med.*, 1995, 182:1751-1757) and were shown to induce PBMC proliferation and IFN- $\gamma$  in an immunoreactive T cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line was generated by stimulating PBMCs from a normal donor with no history of chlamydial genital tract infection with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. This T cell line, referred to as TCL-8, was found to recognize both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells.

A randomly sheared genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed in Lambda ZAP (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and the amplified library plated out in 96 well microtiter plates at a density of 30 clones/well. Bacteria were induced to express recombinant protein in the presence of 2 mM IPTG for 3 h, then pelleted and resuspended in 200  $\mu$ l of RPMI 10% FBS. 10  $\mu$ l of the induced bacterial suspension was transferred to 96 well plates containing autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After a 2 h incubation, dendritic cells were washed to remove free *E. coli* and *Chlamydia*-specific T cells were added. Positive *E. coli* pools were identified by determining IFN- $\gamma$  production and proliferation of the T cells in response to the pools.

Four positive pools were identified, which were broken down to yield four pure clones (referred to as 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31), with insert sizes of

481 bp, 183 bp, 110 bp and 1400 bp, respectively. The determined DNA sequences for 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, respectively. Clone 1-B1-66 is approximately in region 536690 of the *C. trachomatis* genome (NCBI *C. trachomatis* database). Within clone 1-B1-66, an open reading frame (ORF) has been identified (nucleotides 115 - 375) that encodes a previously identified 9 kDa protein (Stephens, et al. Genbank Accession No. AE001320), the sequence of which is provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Clone 4-D7-28 is a smaller region of the same ORF (amino acids 22-82 of 1-B1-66). Clone 3-G3-10 is approximately in region 74559 of the *C. trachomatis* genome. The insert is cloned in the antisense orientation with respect to its orientation in the genome. The clone 10-C10-31 contains an open reading frame that corresponds to a previously published sequence for S13 ribosomal protein from *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Gu, L. et al. *J. Bacteriology*, 177:2594-2601, 1995). The predicted protein sequences for 4-D7-28 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 6 and 12, respectively. Predicted protein sequences for 3-G3-10 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 7-11.

In a related series of screening studies, an additional T cell line was used to screen the genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II described above. A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line (TCT-1) was derived from a patient with a chlamydial genital tract infection by stimulating patient PBMC with autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. One clone, 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), containing a 1256 bp insert, elicited a specific immune response, as measured by standard proliferation assays, from the *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line TCT-1. Subsequent analysis revealed this clone to contain three known sequences: lipoamide dehydrogenase (Genbank Accession No. AE001326), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 22; a hypothetical protein CT429 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 23; and part of an open reading frame of ubiquinone methyltransferase CT428 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In further studies involving clone 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), the full-length amino acid sequence for lipoamide dehydrogenase (SEQ ID NO: 22) from *C. trachomatis* (LGV II) was expressed in clone CtL2-LPDA-FL, as disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 90.

To further characterize the open reading frame containing the T cell

stimulating epitope(s), a cDNA fragment containing nucleotides 1-695 of clone 4C9-18 with a cDNA sequence encoding a 6X-Histidine tag on the amino terminus was subcloned into the NdeI/EcoRI site of the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI), referred to as clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS (SEQ ID NO: 25, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 26) and transformed into *E. coli*. Selective induction of the transformed *E. coli* with 2 mM IPTG for three hours resulted in the expression of a 26 kDa protein from clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, as evidenced by standard Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. To determine the immunogenicity of the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, *E. coli* expressing the 26 kDa protein were titrated onto  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and incubated for two hours. The dendritic cell cultures were washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells (TCT-1) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours, at which time the level of IFN- $\gamma$  in the culture supernatant was determined by ELISA. As shown in Fig. 1, the T-cell line TCT-1 was found to respond to induced cultures as measured by IFN-g, indicating a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell response against the lipoamide dehydrogenase sequence. Similarly, the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS was shown to stimulate the TCT-1 T-cell line by standard proliferation assays.

Subsequent studies to identify additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens using the above-described CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell expression cloning technique yielded additional clones. The TCT-1 and TCL-8 *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell lines, as well as the TCP-21 T-cell line were utilized to screen the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII genomic library. The TCP-21 T-cell line was derived from a patient having a humoral immune response to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The TCT-1 cell line identified 37 positive pools, the TCT-3 cell line identified 41 positive pools and the TCP-21 cell line identified 2 positive pools. The following clones were derived from 10 of these positive pools. Clone 11-A3-93 (SEQ ID NO: 64), identified by the TCP-21 cell line, is a 1339 bp genomic fragment sharing homology to the HAD superfamily (CT103). The second insert in the same clone shares homology with the fab I gene (CT104) present on the complementary strand. Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*.

Clone 11-G10-46, (SEQ ID NO: 62), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 688 bp insert that shares homology to the hypothetical protein CT610. Clone 11-G1-34, (SEQ ID NO: 61), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two partial open reading frames (ORF) with an insert size of 1215 bp. One ORF shares homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene (CT376), and the other ORF shares homology to the glycogen hydrolase gene (CT042). Clone 11-H3-68, (SEQ ID NO: 60), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two ORFs with a total insert size of 1180 bp. One partial ORF encodes the plasmid-encoded PGP6-D virulence protein while the second ORF is a complete ORF for the L1 ribosomal gene (CT318). Clone 11-H4-28, (SEQ ID NO: 59), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has an insert size of 552 bp and is part of the ORF for the dnaK gene (CT396). Clone 12-B3-95, (SEQ ID NO: 58), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is a part of the ORF for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clones 15-G1-89 and 12-B3-95 are identical, (SEQ ID NO: 55 and 58, respectively), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is part of the ORF for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clone 12-G3-83, (SEQ ID NO: 57), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 1537 bp and has part of the ORF for the hypothetical protein CT622.

Clone 23-G7-68, (SEQ ID NO: 79), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 950 bp insert and contains a small part of the L11 ribosomal ORF, the entire ORF for L1 ribosomal protein and a part of the ORF for L10 ribosomal protein. Clone 22-F8-91, (SEQ ID NO: 80), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 395 bp insert that contains a part of the pmpC ORF on the complementary strand of the clone. Clone 21-E8-95, (SEQ ID NO: 81), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 2,085 bp insert which contains part of CT613 ORF, the complete ORF for CT612, the complete ORF for CT611 and part of the ORF for CT610. Clone 19-F12-57, (SEQ ID NO: 82), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 405 bp insert which contains part of the CT 858 ORF and a small part of the recA ORF. Clone 19-F12-53, (SEQ ID NO: 83), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 379 bp insert that is part of the ORF for CT455 encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase. Clone 19-A5-54, (SEQ ID NO: 84), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 715 bp insert that is part of the ORF3 (complementary strand of the clone) of the cryptic plasmid. Clone 17-E11-72, (SEQ ID NO: 85), identified using the TCT-1 cell line,



contains a 476 bp insert that is part of the ORF for Opp\_2 and pmpD. The pmpD region of this clone is covered by the pmpD region of clone 15-H2-76. Clone 17-C1-77, (SEQ ID NO: 86), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 1551 bp insert that is part of the CT857 ORF, as well as part of the CT858 ORF. Clone 15-H2-76, (SEQ ID NO: 87), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 3,031 bp insert that contains a large part of the pmpD ORF, part of the CT089 ORF, as well as part of the ORF for SycE. Clone 15-A3-26, (SEQ ID NO: 88), contains a 976 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for CT858. Clone 17-G4-36, (SEQ ID NO: 267), identified using the TCT-10 cell line, contains a 680 bp insert that is in frame with beta-gal in the plasmid and shares homology to part of the ORF for DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit (CT315 in SerD).

Several of the clones described above share homology to various polymorphic membrane proteins. The genomic sequence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* contains a family of nine polymorphic membrane protein genes, referred to as pmp. These genes are designated pmpA, pmpB, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpF, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. Proteins expressed from these genes are believed to be of biological relevance in generating a protective immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection. In particular, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE and pmpI contain predictable signal peptides, suggesting they are outer membrane proteins, and therefore, potential immunological targets.

Based on the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII serovar sequence, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length fragments of pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. The resulting fragments were subcloned into the DNA vaccine vector JA4304 or JAL, which is JA4304 with a modified linker (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Specifically, PmpC was subcloned into the JAL vector using the 5' oligo GAT AGG CGC GCC GCA ATC ATG AAA TTT ATG TCA GCT ACT GCT G and the 3' oligo CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC A, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 197 and 198, respectively. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art and ligation into the 5' ASCI/3' MluI sites of the JAL vector was completed after inserting the short nucleotide sequence GCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 199) upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. The resulting expression vector contained the full-length pmpC gene comprising 5325 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 173) containing the hypothetical

signal sequence, which encodes a 187 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 179). The *pmpD* gene was subcloned into the JA4304 vaccine vector following PCR amplification of the gene using the following oligos: 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAG TTC GCA GAA AGA TAT AAA AAG C (SEQ ID NO: 200) and 3' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CTT AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TC (SEQ ID NO: 201). The gene was ligated into the a 5' blunted HindIII/3' MluI site of the JA4304 vaccine vector using standard techniques well known in the art. The CAATC (SEQ ID NO: 202) was inserted upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. This clone is unique in that the last threonine of the HindIII site is missing due to the blunting procedure, as is the last glycine of the Kozak-like sequence. The insert, a 4593 nucleotide fragment (SEQ ID NO: 172) is the full-length gene for *pmpD* containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 161 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 178). *PmpE* was subcloned into the JA4304 vector using the 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAA AAA AGC GTT TTT CTT TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 203), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 204). Following PCR amplification, the gene was ligated into the 5' blunted HindIII/3' MluI site of JA4304. To facilitate this, a short nucleotide sequence, TGCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 293), was added upstream of the initiation codon for creating a Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The insert is the full-length *pmpE* gene (SEQ ID NO: 171) containing the hypothetical signal sequence. The *pmpE* gene encodes a 105 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 177). The *pmpG* gene was PCR amplified using the 5' oligo- GTG CAA TCA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 205), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ACC GGA CTT TAC TTC C (SEQ ID NO: 206) and subcloned into the JA4304 vector. Similar cloning strategies were followed for the *pmpI* and *pmpK* genes. In addition, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length or overlapping fragments of the *pmp* genes, which were then subcloned for protein expression in the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Several of the genes encoding the recombinant proteins, as described below, lack the native signal sequence to facilitate expression of the protein. Full-length protein expression of *pmpC* was accomplished through expression of two overlapping fragments, representing the amino and

carboxy termini. Subcloning of the pmpC-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 187, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 195) used the 5' oligo- CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGA GGC GAG CTC GAT CCA AGA TC (SEQ ID NO: 207), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGA TAG CAC TCT CTC CTA TTA AAG TAG G (SEQ ID NO: 208) into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The carboxy terminus portion of the gene, pmpC-carboxy terminal fragment (SEQ ID NO: 186, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 194), was subcloned into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector using the following primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGT TAA GAT TGA GAA CTT CTC TGG C (SEQ ID NO: 209), and 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC AG (SEQ ID NO: 210). PmpD was also expressed as two overlapping proteins. The pmpD-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 185, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 193) contains the initiating codon of the pET17b and is expressed as a 80 kD protein. For protein expression and purification purposes, a six-histidine tag follows the initiation codon and is fused at the 28<sup>th</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene. The following primers were used, 5' oligo, CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG GTT AGC (SEQ ID NO: 211), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGC TCC TCC AGC ACA CTC TCT TC (SEQ ID NO: 212), to splice into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The pmpD-carboxy terminus portion (SEQ ID NO: 184) was expressed as a 92 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 192). For expression and subsequent purification, an additional methionine, alanine and serine was included, which represent the initiation codon and the first two amino acids from the pET17b vector. A six-histidine tag downstream of the methionine, alanine and serine is fused at the 691<sup>st</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 2073) of the gene. The 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG TGC TAT TTC TTG CTT ACG TGG (SEQ ID NO: 213) and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC TTn AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TCG (SEQ ID NO: 214) were used to subclone the insert into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector. PmpE was expressed as a 106kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191). The pmpE insert also

lacks the native signal sequence. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art was performed using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG ATC CAC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACG GAC TAG CTA GAG AGG TTC (SEQ ID NO: 215), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGA ATT CCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 216), and the amplified insert was ligated into a 5' BamHI/3' EcoRI site of JA4304. The short nucleotide sequence, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 217, was inserted upstream of the initiation codon for creating the Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The expressed protein contains the initiation codon and the downstream 21 amino acids from the pET17b expression vector, i.e., MASMTGGQQMGRDSSLVPSSDP (SEQ ID NO: 218). In addition, a six-histidine tag is included upstream of the sequence described above and is fused at the 28<sup>th</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide. The sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191 do not include these additional sequences. The pmpG gene (SEQ ID NO: 182, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 190) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CGC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 219), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGC GGC CGC TTA GAA CCG GAC TTT ACT TCC (SEQ ID NO: 220), and ligated into the 5' KPN/3' NotI cloning site of the expression vector. The expressed protein contains an additional amino acid sequence at the amino end, namely, MASMTGGQQNGRDSSLVPHHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 221), which comprises the initiation codon and additional sequence from the pET17b expression vector. The pmpI gene (SEQ ID NO: 181, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 189) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CCT CTT TGG CCA GGA TCC C (SEQ ID NO: 222), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC TAG TCT AGA ACC TGT AAG TGG TCC (SEQ ID NO: 223), and ligated into the expression vector at the 5' NheI/3' SpeI cloning site. The 95 kD expressed protein contains the initiation codon plus an additional alanine and serine from the pET17b vector at the amino end of the protein. In addition, a six-histidine tag is fused at the 21<sup>st</sup> amino acid of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a complete ORF for the TSA gene, thiol specific antioxidant – CT603 (the CT603 ORF is a homolog of CPn0778 from *C. pneumoniae*). The TSA open reading frame in clone 14-H1-4 was amplified such that the expressed protein possess an additional methionine and a 6x histidine tag (amino terminal end). This amplified insert was sub-cloned into the Nde/EcoRI sites of the pET17b vector. Upon induction of this clone with IPTG, a 22.6 kDa protein was purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography. The determined amino acid sequence for the 195 amino acid ORF of clone 14-H1-4 encoding the TSA gene is provided in SEQ ID NO: 65. Further analysis yielded a full-length clone for the TSA gene, referred to as CTL2-TSA-FL, with the full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92.

Further studies yielded 10 additional clones identified by the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T-cell lines, as described above. The clones identified by the TCT-1 line are: 16-D4-22, 17-C5-19, 18-C5-2, 20-G3-45 and 21-C7-66; clones identified by the TCT-3 cell line are: 17-C10-31, 17-E2-9, 22-A1-49 and 22-B3-53. Clone 21-G12-60 was recognized by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T cell lines. Clone 16-D4-22 (SEQ ID NO: 119), identified using the TCT-1 cell line contains a 953 bp insert that contains two genes, parts of open reading frame 3 (ORF3) and ORF4 of the *C. trachomatis* plasmid for growth within mammalian cells. Clone 17-C5-19 (SEQ ID NO: 118), contains a 951 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for DT431, encoding for clpP\_1 protease and part of the ORF for CT430 (diaminopimelate epimerase). Clone 18-C5-2 (SEQ ID NO: 117) is part of the ORF for S1 ribosomal protein with a 446 bp insert that was identified using the TCT-1 cell line. Clone 20-G3-45 (SEQ ID NO: 116), identified by the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 437 bp insert that is part of the pmpB gene (CT413). Clone 21-C7-66 (SEQ ID NO: 115), identified by the TCT-1 line, contains a 995bp insert that encodes part of the dnaK like protein. The insert of this clone does not overlap with the insert of the TCT-3 clone 11-H4-28 (SEQ ID NO: 59), which was shown to be part of the dnaK gene CT396. Clone 17-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 114), identified by the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 976 bp insert. This clone contains part of the ORF for CT858, a protease containing IRBP and DHR domains. Clone 17-E2-9 (SEQ ID NO: 113) contains part of ORFs for two genes, CT611 and CT610, that span a 1142 bp insert. Clone 22-A1-49

(SEQ ID NO: 112), identified using the TCT-3 line, also contains two genes in a 698 bp insert. Part of the ORF for CT660 (DNA gyrase{gyrA\_2}) is present on the top strand where as the complete ORF for a hypothetical protein CT659 is present on the complementary strand. Clone 22-B3-53 (SEQ ID NO: 111), identified by the TCT-1 line, has a 267 bp insert that encodes part of the ORF for GroEL (CT110). Clone 21-G12-60 (SEQ ID NO: 110), identified by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 cell lines contains a 1461 bp insert that contains partial ORFs for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

Additional *Chlamydia* antigens were obtained by screening a genomic expression library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (LGV II serovar) in Lambda Screen-1 vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) with sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals using techniques well known in the art. The following immuno-reactive clones were identified and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2#1 (SEQ ID NO: 71); CTL2#2 (SEQ ID NO: 70); CTL2#3-5' (SEQ ID NO: 72, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#3-3' (SEQ ID NO: 73, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#4 (SEQ ID NO: 53); CTL2#5 (SEQ ID NO: 69); CTL2#6 (SEQ ID NO: 68); CTL2#7 (SEQ ID NO: 67); CTL2#8b (SEQ ID NO: 54); CTL2#9 (SEQ ID NO: 66); CTL2#10-5' (SEQ ID NO: 74, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#10-3' (SEQ ID NO: 75, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#11-5' (SEQ ID NO: 45, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#11-3' (SEQ ID NO: 44, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#12 (SEQ ID NO: 46); CTL2#16-5' (SEQ ID NO: 47); CTL2#18-5' (SEQ ID NO: 49, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#18-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#19-5' (SEQ ID NO: 76, the determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#21 (SEQ ID NO: 50); CTL2#23 (SEQ ID NO: 51; and CTL2#24 (SEQ ID NO: 52).

Additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens were identified by serological expression cloning. These studies used sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals, as described above, but, IgA, and IgM antibodies were used in addition to IgG as a secondary antibody. Clones screened by this method enhance detection of antigens

recognized by an early immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection, that is a mucosal humoral immune response. The following immunoreactive clones were characterized and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2gam-1 (SEQ ID NO: 290), CTL2gam-2 (SEQ ID NO: 289), CTL2gam-5 (SEQ ID NO: 288), CTL2gam-6-3' (SEQ ID NO: 287, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-6-5' (SEQ ID NO: 286, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-8 (SEQ ID NO: 285), CTL2gam-10 (SEQ ID NO: 284), CTL2gam-13 (SEQ ID NO: 283), CTL2gam-15-3' (SEQ ID NO: 282, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-15-5' (SEQ ID NO: 281, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-17 (SEQ ID NO: 280), CTL2gam-18 (SEQ ID NO: 279), CTL2gam-21 (SEQ ID NO: 278), CTL2gam-23 (SEQ ID NO: 277), CTL2gam-24 (SEQ ID NO: 276), CTL2gam-26 (SEQ ID NO: 275), CTL2gam-27 (SEQ ID NO: 274), CTL2gam-28 (SEQ ID NO: 273), CTL2gam-30-3' (SEQ ID NO: 272, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end) and CTL2gam-30-5' (SEQ ID NO: 271, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end).

## EXAMPLE 2

### INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- $\gamma$ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- $\gamma$  production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatograph (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. trachomatis* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50  $\mu$ g/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10  $\mu$ g/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200  $\mu$ l, 50  $\mu$ l

of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- $\gamma$  levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1  $\mu$ Ci/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN- $\gamma$  is measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN- $\gamma$  (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN- $\gamma$  serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical So., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

Using the above methodology, recombinant 1B1-66 protein (SEQ ID NO: 5) as well as two synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid residues 48-67 (SEQ ID NO: 13; referred to as 1-B1-66/48-67) and 58-77 (SEQ ID NO: 14, referred to as 1B1-66/58-77), respectively, of SEQ ID NO: 5, were found to induce a proliferative response and IFN- $\gamma$  production in a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line used to screen a genomic library of *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

Further studies have identified a *C. trachomatis*-specific T-cell epitope in the ribosomal S13 protein. Employing standard epitope mapping techniques well known in the art, two T-cell epitopes in the ribosomal S13 protein (rS13) were identified with a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line from donor CL-8 (T-cell line TCL-8 EB/DC). Fig. 8



illustrates that the first peptide, rS13 1-20 (SEQ ID NO: 106), is 100% identical with the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* sequence, explaining the cross-reactivity of the T-cell line to recombinant *C. trachomatis*- and *C. pneumoniae*-rS13. The response to the second peptide rS13 56-75 (SEQ ID NO: 108) is *C. trachomatis*-specific, indicating that the rS13 response in this healthy asymptomatic donor was elicited by exposure to *C. trachomatis* and not to *C. pneumoniae*, or any other microbial infection.

As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1  $\mu$ g/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

To further define the epitope described above, an additional T-cell line, TCT-3, was used in epitope mapping experiments. The immunoassays were performed as described above, except that only peptides from *C. trachomatis* were tested. The T-cells gave a proliferative response to two peptides, CT-OMCB #152-171 and CT-OMCB #157-176 (SEQ ID NO: 246 and 247, respectively), thereby defining an additional immunogenic epitope in the cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. trachomatis*.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56, with the corresponding full-length amino

acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92), was identified using the TCT-3 cell line in the CD4 T-cell expression cloning system previously described, and was shown to contain a complete ORF for the, thiol specific antioxidant gene (CT603), referred to as TSA. Epitope mapping immunoassays were performed, as described above, to further define the epitope. The TCT-3 T-cells line exhibited a strong proliferative response to the overlapping peptides CT-TSA #96-115, CT-TSA #101-120 and CT-TSA #106-125 (SEQ ID NO: 254-256, respectively) demonstrating an immunoreactive epitope in the thiol specific antioxidant gene of *C. trachomatis* serovar LGVII.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### PREPARATION OF SYNTHETIC POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Millipore 9050 peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugating or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 4

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING  
CHLAMYDIA ANTIGENS USING RETROVIRAL EXPRESSION VECTOR SYSTEMS  
AND SUBSEQUENT IMMUNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

A genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed by limited digests using BamHI, BglII, BstYI and MboI restriction enzymes. The restriction digest fragments were subsequently ligated into the BamHI site of the retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3. This vector set was modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons in order to allow expression of proteins from short DNA genomic fragments, as shown in Fig. 2. DNA pools of 80 clones were prepared and transfected into the retroviral packaging line Phoenix-Ampho, as described in Pear, W.S., Scott, M.L. and Nolan, G.P., Generation of High Titre, Helper-free Retroviruses by Transient Transfection. Methods in Molecular Medicine: Gene Therapy Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, pp. 41-57. The *Chlamydia* library in retroviral form was then transduced into H2-Ld expressing P815 cells, which were then used as target cells to stimulate an antigen specific T-cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific, murine H2<sup>d</sup> restricted CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell line was expanded in culture by repeated rounds of stimulation with irradiated *C. trachomatis*-infected J774 cells and irradiated syngeneic spleen cells, as described by Starnbach, M., in *J. Immunol.*, 153:5183, 1994. This *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line was used to screen the above *Chlamydia* genomic library expressed by the retrovirally-transduced P815 cells. Positive DNA pools were identified by detection of IFN- $\gamma$  production using Elispot analysis (SEE Lalvani et al., *J. Experimental Medicine* 186:859-865, 1997).

Two positive pools, referred to as 2C7 and 2E10, were identified by IFN- $\gamma$  Elispot assays. Stable transductants of P815 cells from pool 2C7 were cloned by limiting dilution and individual clones were selected based upon their capacity to elicit IFN- $\gamma$  production from the *Chlamydia*-specific CTL line. From this screening process, four positive clones were selected, referred to as 2C7-8, 2C7-9, 2C7-19 and 2C7-21. Similarly, the positive pool 2E10 was further screened, resulting in a an additional positive clone,

which contains three inserts. The three inserts are fragments of the CT016, tRNA synthase and *clpX* genes (SEQ ID NO: 268-270, respectively).

Transgenic DNA from these four positive 2C7.8 clones were PCR amplified using pBIB-KS specific primers to selectively amplify the *Chlamydia* DNA insert. Amplified inserts were gel purified and sequenced. One immunoreactive clone, 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 32), is a 160 bp fragment with homology to nucleotides 597304-597145 of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D (NCBI, BLASTN search; SEQ ID NO: 33, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 34). The sequence of clone 2C7-8 maps within two putative open reading frames from the region of high homology described immediately above, and in particular, one of these putative open reading frames, consisting of a 298 amino acid fragment (SEQ ID NO: 16, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 17), was demonstrated to exhibit immunological activity.

Full-length cloning of the 298 amino acid fragment (referred to as CT529 and/or the Cap1 gene) from serovar L2 was obtained by PCR amplification using 5'-ttttgaagcaggtaggtgaatatg (forward) (SEQ ID NO: 159) and 5'-ttaagaaatttaaaaaatccctta (reverse) (SEQ ID NO: 160) primers, using purified *C. trachomatis* L2 genomic DNA as template. This PCR product was gel-purified, cloned into pCRBlunt (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing, and then subcloned into the *EcoRI* site of pBIB-KMS, a derivative of pBIB-KS for expression. The *Chlamydia pneumoniae* homologue of CT529 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 291, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 292.

Full-length DNA encoding various CT529 serovars were amplified by PCR from bacterial lysates containing  $10^5$  IFU, essentially as described (Denamur, E., C. Sayada, A. Souriau, J. Orfila, A. Rodolakis and J. Elion. 1991. J. Gen. Microbiol. 137: 2525). The following serovars were amplified as described: Ba (SEQ ID NO: 134, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 135); E (BOUR) and E (MTW447) (SEQ ID NO: 122, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 123); F (NI1) (SEQ ID NO: 128, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 129); G; (SEQ ID NO: 126, with the

corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 127); Ia (SEQ ID NO: 124, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 125); L1 (SEQ ID NO: 130, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 131); L3 (SEQ ID NO: 132, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 133); I (SEQ ID NO: 263, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 264); K (SEQ ID NO: 265, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 266); and MoPn (SEQ ID NO: 136, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 137). PCR reactions were performed with Advantage Genomic PCR Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) using primers specific for serovar L2 DNA (external to the ORF). Primers sequences were 5'-ggataataatctctctaaatttg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 161) and 5'-agataaaaaaggctgtttc' (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 162) except for MoPn which required 5'-tttgaagcaggtaggtgaatatg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 163) and 5'-tttacaataagaaaagctaagcacttgt (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 164). PCR amplified DNA was purified with QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and cloned in pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing.

Sequencing of DNA derived from PCR amplified inserts of immunoreactive clones was done on an automated sequencer (ABI 377) using both a pBIB-KS specific forward primer 5'-ccttacacagtcctgctgac (SEQ ID NO: 165) and a reverse primer 3'-gttccgggcccctcacattg (SEQ ID NO: 166). PCRBlunt cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar L2 and pCR2.1 cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar Ba, E (BOUR), E (MTW447), F (NI1), G, Ia, K, L1, L3 and MoPn were sequenced using T7 promoter primer and universal M13 forward and M13 reverse primers.

To determine if these two putative open reading frames (SEQ ID NO: 16 and 20) encoded a protein with an associated immunological function, overlapping peptides (17-20 amino acid lengths) spanning the lengths of the two open reading frames were synthesized, as described in Example 3. A standard chromium release assay was utilized to determine the per cent specific lysis of peptide-pulsed H2<sup>d</sup> restricted target cells. In this assay, aliquots of P815 cells (H2<sup>d</sup>) were labeled at 37° C for one hour with 100 µCi of <sup>51</sup>Cr in the presence or absence of 1 µg/ml of the indicated peptides. Following this incubation,

labeled P815 cells were washed to remove excess  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  and peptide, and subsequently plated in duplicate in microculture plates at a concentration of 1,000 cells/well. Effector CTL (*Chlamydia*-specific CD8 T cells) were added at the indicated effector:target ratios. Following a 4 hour incubation, supernatants were harvested and measured by gamma-counter for release of  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  into the supernatant. Two overlapping peptides from the 298 amino acid open reading frame did specifically stimulate the CTL line. The peptides represented in SEQ ID NO: 138-156 were synthesized, representing the translation of the L2 homologue of the serovar D open reading frame for CT529 (Cap1 gene) and 216 amino acid open reading frame. As shown in Fig. 3, peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18, also referred to as Cap1#132-147, SEQ ID NO: 139) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19, also referred to as Cap1#138-155, SEQ ID NO: 140) were able to elicit 38 to 52% specific lysis, respectively, at an effector to target ratio of 10:1. Notably, the overlap between these two peptides contained a predicted H2<sup>d</sup> (K<sup>d</sup> and L<sup>d</sup>) binding peptide. A 10 amino acid peptide was synthesized to correspond to this overlapping sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31) and was found to generate a strong immune response from the anti-*Chlamydia* CTL line by elispot assay. Significantly, a search of the most recent Genbank database revealed no proteins have previously been described for this gene. Therefore, the putative open reading frame encoding clone 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15) defines a gene which encompasses an antigen from *Chlamydia* capable of stimulating antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells in a MHC-I restricted manner, demonstrating this antigen could be used to develop a vaccine against *Chlamydia*.

To confirm these results and to further map the epitope, truncated peptides (SEQ ID NO: 138-156) were made and tested for recognition by the T-cells in an IFN- $\gamma$  ELISPOT assay. Truncations of either Ser139 (Cap1#140-147, SEQ ID NO: 146) or Leu147 (Cap1#138-146, SEQ ID NO: 147) abrogate T-cell recognition. These results indicate that the 9-mer peptide Cap1#139-147 (SFIGGITYL, SEQ ID NO: 145) is the minimal epitope recognized by the *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells.

Sequence alignments of Cap1 (CT529) from selected serovars of *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139) shows one of the amino acid differences is found in position 2 of the proposed epitope. The homologous serovar D peptide is SIIGGITYL (SEQ ID NO: 168). The ability of

SFIGGITYL and SIIGGITYL to target cells for recognition by the *Chlamydia* specific T-cells was compared. Serial dilutions of each peptide were incubated with P815 cells and tested for recognition by the T-cells in a  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  release assay, as described above. The *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells recognize the serovar L2 peptide at a minimum concentration of 1 nM and the serovar D peptide at a minimum concentration of 10 nM.

Further studies have shown that a Cap1#139-147-specific T-cell clone recognizes *C. trachomatis* infected cells. To confirm that Cap1<sub>139-147</sub> is presented on the surface of *Chlamydia* infected cells, Balb-3T3 (H-2<sup>d</sup>) cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 and tested to determine whether these cells are recognized by a CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145). The T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope was obtained by limiting dilution of the line 69 T-cells. The T-cell clone specifically recognized the *Chlamydia* infected cells. In these experiments, target cells were *C. trachomatis* infected (positive control) or uninfected Balb/3T3 cells, showing 45%, 36% and 30% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively; or Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145) coated, or untreated P815 cells, showing 83%, 75% and 58% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively (negative controls having less than 5% lysis in all cases). This data suggests that the epitope is presented during infection.

In vivo studies show Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*. To determine if infection with *C. trachomatis* primes a Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cell response, mice were infected i.p. with  $10^8$  IFU of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and spleen cells were stimulated on irradiated syngeneic spleen cells pulsed with Cap1#139-147 epitope peptide. After 5 days of stimulation, the cultures were used in a standard  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  release assay to determine if there were Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells present in the culture. Specifically, spleen cells from a *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 immunized mouse or a control mouse injected with PBS after a 5 days culture with Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated syngeneic spleen cells and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells able to specifically recognize Cap1#139-147 epitope gave 73%, 60% and 32% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively. The control mice had a percent lysis of approximately 10% at a 30:1 effector to target ratio,

and steadily declining with lowering E:T ratios. Target cells were Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated, or untreated P815 cells. These data suggest that Cap1#139-147 peptide-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*.

## EXAMPLE 5

### GENERATION OF ANTIBODY AND T-CELL RESPONSES IN MICE IMMUNIZED WITH *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Immunogenicity studies were conducted to determine the antibody and CD4+ T cell responses in mice immunized with either purified SWIB or S13 proteins formulated with Montanide adjuvant, or DNA-based immunizations with pcDNA-3 expression vectors containing the DNA sequences for SWIB or S13. SWIB is also referred to as clone 1-B1-66 (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5), and S13 ribosomal protein is also referred to as clone 10-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12). In the first experiment, groups of three C57BL/6 mice were immunized twice and monitored for antibody and CD4+ T-cell responses. DNA immunizations were intradermal at the base of the tail and polypeptide immunizations were administered by subcutaneous route. Results from standard <sup>3</sup>H-incorporation assays of spleen cells from immunized mice shows a strong proliferative response from the group immunized with purified recombinant SWIB polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 5). Further analysis by cytokine induction assays, as previously described, demonstrated that the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide produced a measurable IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-4 response. Subsequent ELISA-based assays to determine the predominant antibody isotype response in the experimental group immunized with the SWIB polypeptide were performed. Fig. 4 illustrates the SWIB-immunized group gave a humoral response that was predominantly IgG1.

In a second experiment, C3H mice were immunized three times with 10  $\mu$ g purified SWIB protein (also referred to as clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5) formulated in either PBS or Montanide at three week intervals and harvested two weeks after the third



immunization. Antibody titers directed against the SWIB protein were determined by standard ELISA-based techniques well known in the art, demonstrating the SWIB protein formulated with Montanide adjuvant induced a strong humoral immune response. T-cell proliferative responses were determined by a XTT-based assay (Scudiero, et al, *Cancer Research*, 1988, 48:4827). As shown in Fig. 5, splenocytes from mice immunized with the SWIB polypeptide plus Montanide elicited an antigen specific proliferative response. In addition, the capacity of splenocytes from immunized animals to secrete IFN- $\gamma$  in response to soluble recombinant SWIB polypeptide was determined using the cytokine induction assay previously described. The splenocytes from all animals in the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide formulated with montanide adjuvant secreted IFN- $\gamma$  in response to exposure to the SWIB Chlamydia antigen, demonstrating an *Chlamydia*-specific immune response.

In a further experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points at the base of the tail with 10  $\mu$ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) formulated with the SBAS2 adjuvant (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Antigen-specific antibody titers were measured by ELISA, showing both polypeptides induced a strong IgG response, ranging in titers from  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ . The IgG1 and IgG2a components of this response were present in fairly equal amounts. Antigen-specific T-cell proliferative responses, determined by standard  $^3\text{H}$ -incorporation assays on spleen cells isolated from immunized mice, were quite strong for SWIB (50,000 cpm above the negative control) and even stronger for s13 (100,000 cpm above the negative control). The IFN $\gamma$  production was assayed by standard ELISA techniques from supernatant from the proliferating culture. *In vitro* restimulation of the culture with S13 protein induced high levels of IFN $\gamma$  production, approximately 25 ng/ml versus 2 ng/ml for the negative control. Restimulation with the SWIB protein also induced IFN $\gamma$ , although to a lesser extent.

In a related experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points with 10  $\mu$ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) mixed with 10  $\mu$ g of Cholera Toxin. Mucosal immunization was through intranasal inoculation. Antigen-specific antibody responses were determined by standard ELISA techniques. Antigen-

specific IgG antibodies were present in the blood of SWIB-immunized mice, with titers ranging from  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ , but non-detectable in the S13-immunized animals. Antigen-specific T-cell responses from isolated splenocytes, as measured by IFN $\gamma$  production, gave similar results to those described immediately above for systemic immunization.

An animal study was conducted to determine the immunogenicity of the CT529 serovar LGVII CTL epitope, defined by the CT529 10mer consensus peptide (CSFIGGITYL – SEQ ID NO: 31), which was identified as an H2-Kd restricted CTL epitope. BALB/c mice (3 mice per group) were immunized three times with 25  $\mu$ g of peptide combined with various adjuvants. The peptide was administered systemically at the base of the tail in either SKB Adjuvant System SBAS-2'', SBAS-7 (SmithKline Beecham, London, England) or Montanide. The peptide was also administered intranasally mixed with 10 $\mu$ g of Cholera Toxin (CT). Naive mice were used as a control. Four weeks after the 3rd immunization, spleen cells were restimulated with LPS-blasts pulsed with 10 $\mu$ g/ml CT529 10mer consensus peptide at three different effector to LPS-blasts ratios : 6, 1.5 and 0.4 at  $1 \times 10^6$  cell/ml. After 2 restimulations, effector cells were tested for their ability to lyse peptide pulsed P815 cells using a standard chromium release assay. A non-relevant peptide from chicken egg ovalbumin was used as a negative control. The results demonstrate that a significant immune response was elicited towards the CT529 10mer consensus peptide and that antigen-specific T-cells capable of lysing peptide-pulsed targets were elicited in response to immunization with the peptide. Specifically, antigen-specific lytic activities were found in the SBAS-7 and CT adjuvanted group while Montanide and SBAS-2" failed to adjuvant the CTL epitope immunization.

## EXAMPLE 6

### EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* GENES

The human T-cell line, TCL-8, described in Example 1, recognizes *Chlamydia trachomatis* as well as *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, suggesting *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *pneumonia* may encode cross-reactive T-cell

epitopes. To isolate the *Chlamydia pneumonia* genes homologous to *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II clones 1B1-66, also referred to as SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1) and clone 10C10-31, also referred to as S13 ribosomal protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), HeLa 229 cells were infected with *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR (CDC/CWL-029). After three days incubation, the *C. pneumonia*-infected HeLa cells were harvested, washed and resuspended in 200  $\mu$ l water and heated in a boiling water bath for 20 minutes. Ten microliters of the disrupted cell suspension was used as the PCR template.

*C. pneumonia* specific primers were designed for clones 1B1-66 and 10C10-31 such that the 5' end had a 6X-Histidine tag and a Nde I site inserted, and the 3' end had a stop codon and a BamHI site included (Fig. 6). The PCR products were amplified and sequenced by standard techniques well known in the art. The *C. pneumonia*-specific PCR products were cloned into expression vector pET17B (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Two proteins from *C. pneumonia* were thus generated, a 10-11 kDa protein referred to as CpSWIB (SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively), a 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 (SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively).

## EXAMPLE 7

### INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- $\gamma$ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- $\gamma$  production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC

preparations. PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN-γ was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN-γ (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN-γ serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical So., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

A human anti-*Chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* was used to determine whether the expressed proteins described in the example above, (i.e., CpSWIB, SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively, and the 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO:

77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively), possessed T-cell epitopes common to both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*. Briefly, *E. coli* expressing *Chlamydial* proteins were titrated on  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After two hours, the dendritic cells cultures were washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells (TCL-8) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours. The amount of INF- $\gamma$  in the culture supernatant was then determined by ELISA. As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, the TCL-8 T-cell line specifically recognized the S13 ribosomal protein from both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* as demonstrated by the antigen-specific induction of INF- $\gamma$ , whereas only the SWIB protein from *C. trachomatis* was recognized by the T-cell line. To validate these results, the T cell epitope of *C. trachomatis* SWIB was identified by epitope mapping using target cells pulsed with a series of overlapping peptides and the T-cell line TCL-8. 3H-thymidine incorporation assays demonstrated that the peptide, referred to as C.t.SWIB 52-67, of SEQ ID NO: 39 gave the strongest proliferation of the TCL-8 line. The homologous peptides corresponding to the SWIB of *C. pneumoniae* sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40), the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumoniae* (SEQ ID NO: 43) and *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 42) as well as the human SWI domain (SEQ ID NO: 41) were synthesized and tested in the above assay. The T-cell line TCL-8 only recognized the *C. trachomatis* peptide of SEQ ID NO: 39 and not the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* peptide (SEQ ID NO: 40), or the other corresponding peptides described above (SEQ ID NO: 41-43).

Chlamydia-specific T cell lines were generated from donor CP-21 with a positive serum titer against *C. pneumoniae* by stimulating donor PBMC with either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae*-infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, respectively. T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae* responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, whereas the T-cell line generated against *C. trachomatis* did not respond to either *C. trachomatis*- or *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB (see Fig. 9). The *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific immune response of donor CP-21 confirms the *C. pneumoniae* infection and indicates the elicitation of *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific T-cells during *in vivo C. pneumoniae* infection.

Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB has shown

that Cp-SWIB-specific T-cells responded to the overlapping peptides Cp-SWIB 32-51 (SEQ ID NO: 101) and Cp-SWIB 37-56 (SEQ ID NO: 102), indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB-specific T-cell epitope Cp-SWIB 37-51 (SEQ ID NO: 100).

In additional experiments, T-cell lines were generated from donor CP1, also a *C. pneumoniae* seropositive donor, by stimulating PBMC with non-infectious elementary bodies from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, respectively. In particular, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or either recombinant *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB protein. The T-cell response against SWIB resembled the data obtained with T-cell lines from CP-21 in that *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB, but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB elicited a response by the *C. pneumoniae* T-cell line. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* T-cell line did not proliferate in response to either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB, though it did proliferate in response to both CT and CP elementary bodies. As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis*

and *C. pneumoniae*.

## EXAMPLE 8

### IMMUNE RESPONSES OF HUMAN PBMC AND T-CELL LINES AGAINST CHLAMYDIA ANTIGENS

The examples provided herein suggest that there is a population of healthy donors among the general population that have been infected with *C. trachomatis* and generated a protective immune response controlling the *C. trachomatis* infection. These donors remained clinically asymptomatic and seronegative for *C. trachomatis*. To characterize the immune responses of normal donors against *chlamydial* antigens which had been identified by CD4 expression cloning, PBMC obtained from 12 healthy donors were tested against a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-S13. The data are summarized in Table I below. All donors were seronegative for *C. trachomatis*, whereas 6/12 had a positive *C. pneumoniae* titer. Using a stimulation index of >4 as a positive response, 11/12 of the subjects responded to *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies and 12/12 responded to *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies. One donor, AD104, responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-S13 protein, but not to recombinant *C. trachomatis*-S13 protein, indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-specific response. Three out of 12 donors had a *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific response, confirming a *C. trachomatis* infection. *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*- S13 elicited a response in 8/12 donors suggesting a *chlamydial* infection. These data demonstrate the ability of SWIB and S13 to elicit a T-cell response in PBMC of normal study subjects.

Table I.

Immune response of normal study subjects against <i>Chlamydia</i>										
Donor	Sex	<i>Chlamydia</i> IgG titer	CT EB	CP EB	CT Swib	CP Swib	CT S13	CP S13	CT lpdA	CT TSA
D100	male	negative	++	+++	+	-	++	++	-	nt.
D104	female	negative	+++	++	-	-	-	++	-	nt.
D108	male	CP 1:256	++	++	+	+/-	+	+	+	nt.
D112	female	negative	++	++	+	-	+	-	+/-	nt.
D120	male	negative	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	nt.
D124	female	CP 1:128	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	nt.
D128	male	CP 1:512	+	++	-	-	++	+	++	-
D132	female	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
D136	female	CP 1:128	+	++	-	-	+/-	-	-	-
D140	male	CP 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
D142	female	CP 1:512	++	++	-	-	+	+	+	-
D146	female	negative	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-

CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein. Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $3 \times 10^5$  PBMC with  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-: SI ~ 4  
 +: SI > 4  
 ++: SI 10-30  
 +++: SI > 30



In a first series of experiments, T-cell lines were generated from a healthy female individual (CT-10) with a history of genital exposure to *C. trachomatis* by stimulating T-cells with *C. trachomatis* LGV II elementary bodies as previously described. Although the study subject was exposed to *C. trachomatis*, she did not seroconvert and did not develop clinical symptoms, suggesting donor CT-10 may have developed a protective immune response against *C. trachomatis*. As shown in Fig. 10, a primary *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line derived from donor CT-10 responded to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB recombinant proteins, confirming the exposure of CT-10 to *C. trachomatis*. Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB showed that this donor responded to the same epitope Ct-SWIB 52-67 (SEQ ID NO: 39) as T-cell line TCL-8, as shown in Fig. 11.

Additional T-cell lines were generated as described above for various *C. trachomatis* patients. A summary of the patients' clinical profile and proliferative responses to various *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies and recombinant proteins are summarized in Table II .

Table II.

NGU= Non-Gonococcal Urethritis; BV= Bacterial Vaginosis; CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein

Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $3 \times 10^5$  PBMC with  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-:	SI ~	4
+	SI >	4
++:	SI	10-30
+++:	SI >	30

Using the panel of asymptomatic (as defined above) study subjects and *C. trachomatis* patients, as summarized in Tables I and II, a comprehensive study of the immune responses of PBMC derived from the two groups was conducted. Briefly, PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides, a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and S13, as well as *C. trachomatis* lpdA and TSA are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

Proliferative responses to the recombinant *Chlamydiae* antigens demonstrated that the majority of asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. trachomatis* S13 antigen (8/12) and a majority of the *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen (8/12), with 4/12 asymptomatic donors also recognizing the *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen. Also, six out of twelve of the *C. trachomatis* patients and four out of twelve of the asymptomatic donors gave a proliferative response to the lpdA antigen of *C. trachomatis*. These results demonstrate that the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen, *C. trachomatis* Swib antigen and the *C. trachomatis* lpdA antigen are recognized by the asymptomatic donors, indicating these antigens were recognized during exposure to *Chlamydia* and an immune response elicited against them. This implies these antigens may play a role in conferring protective immunity in a human host. In addition, the *C.*

*trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen is recognized equally well among the *C. trachomatis* patients, therefore indicating there may be epitopes shared between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* in the S13 protein. Table III summarizes the results of these studies.

Table III.

Antigen	Normal Donors	C.t. Patients
C.t.-Swib	3/12	0/12
C.p.-Swib	0/12	0/12
C.t.-S13	8/12	8/12
C.p.-S13	4/12	8/12
lpdA	4/12	6/12
TSA	0/12	2/12

A series of studies were initiated to determine the cellular immune response to short-term T-cell lines generated from asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients. Cellular immune responses were measured by standard proliferation assays and IFN- $\gamma$ , as described in Example 7. Specifically, the majority of the antigens were in the form of single *E. coli* clones expressing Chlamydial antigens, although some recombinant proteins were also used in the assays. The single *E. coli* clones were titrated on  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and after two hours, the culture was washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T-cells were added. The assay using the recombinant proteins were performed as previously described. Proliferation was determined after four days with a standard  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours. Induction of IFN- $\gamma$  was determined from culture supernatants harvested after four days using standard ELISA assays, as described above. The results show that all the *C. trachomatis* antigens tested, except for C.T. Swib, elicited a proliferative response from one or more different T-cell lines derived from *C. trachomatis* patients. In addition, proliferative responses were elicited from both the *C. trachomatis* patients and asymptomatic donors for the following *Chlamydia* genes, CT622, groEL, pmpD, CT610 and rS13.

The 12G3-83 clone also contains sequences to CT734 and CT764 in addition to CT622, and therefore these gene sequence may also have immunoreactive epitopes. Similarly, clone 21G12-60 contains sequences to the hypothetical protein genes CT229 and CT228 in addition to CT875; and 15H2-76 also contains sequences from CT812 and CT088, as well as sharing homology to the *sycE* gene. Clone 11H3-61 also contains sequences sharing homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein.

Table IV.

Clone	C. t. Antigen (putative*)	TCL from Asymp. Donors	TCL from C. t. Patients	SEQ ID NO::
1B1-66 (E. coli)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
1B1-66 (protein)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
12G3-83 (E. coli)	CT622*	2/2	4/4	57
22B3-53 (E. coli)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
22B3-53 (protein)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
15H2-76 (E. coli)	PmpD*	1/2	3/4	87
11H3-61 (E. coli)	rL1*	0/2	3/4	60
14H1-4 (E. coli)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
14H1-4 (protein)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
11G10-46 (E. coli)	CT610	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (E. coli)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (protein)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
21G12-60 (E. coli)	CT875*	0/2	2/4	110
11H4-32 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	59
21C7-8 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	115
17C10-31 (E. coli)	CT858	0/2	2/4	114

## EXAMPLE 9

PROTECTION STUDIES USING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Protection studies were conducted in mice to determine whether immunization with chlamydial antigens can impact on the genital tract disease resulting from chlamydial inoculation. Two models were utilized; a model of intravaginal inoculation that uses a human isolate containing a strain of *Chlamydia psittaci* (MTW447), and a model of intrauterine inoculation that involves a human isolate identified as *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F (strain NI1). Both strains induce inflammation in the upper genital tract, which resemble endometritis and salpingitis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* in women. In the first experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 100 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Inoculations were at the base of the tail for systemic immunization. Two weeks after the last immunization, animals were progesterone treated and infected, either thru the vagina or by injection of the inoculum in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored (from + for very mild, to +++++ for very severe). Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of organs examined to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control-immunized animals receiving empty vector showed consistent inflammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 6.12, in contrast to 2.62 for the DNA-immunized group. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.37, versus 5.00 for the DNA-immunized group. Also, in the later model, vaccinated mice showed no signs of tubal occlusion while negative control vaccinated groups had inflammatory cells in the lumen of the oviduct

In a second experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 50 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5) encapsulated in Poly Lactide co-Glycolide microspheres (PLG); immunizations were made

intra-peritoneally. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected by inoculation of *C. psittaci* in the vagina. Two weeks after infection, mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored as previously described. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean of inflammation for the group. Negative control-immunized animals receiving PLG-encapsulated empty vector showed consistent infammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.28, versus 5.71 for the PLG-encapsulated DNA immunized group. Inflammation in the peritoneum was 1.75 for the vaccinated group versus 3. 75 for the control.

In a third experiment, C3H mice (4 per group) were immunized three times with 10 µg of purified recombinant protein, either SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5, or S13 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12) mixed with Cholera Toxin (CT); the preparation was administred intranasally upon anaesthesia in a 20 uL volume. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected, either by vaginal inoculation of *C. psittaci* or by injection of *C. trachomatis* serovar F in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. The degree of inflammation was scored as described above. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control- immunized animals receiving cholera toxin alone showed an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 4.25 (only 2 mice analyzed ; 2 other died) versus 5.00 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group, and 1.00 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.37 versus 6.75 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group and 5.37 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin-immunized group. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.

The three experiments described above suggest that SWIB-specific protection is obtainable. This protective effect is more marked in the model of homologous infection but is still present when in a heterologous challenge infection with *C. psittaci*.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, changes and modifications can be carried out without departing from the scope of the invention which is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.



### Claims

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

2. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5, 26, 32, 65, 90, 92-98, 103-108, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 175-180, 189-196, 264 and 266.

3. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

4. A recombinant expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3.

5. A host cell transformed with an expression vector according to claim 4.

6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cells.

7. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

8. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein

comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.

9. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.

10. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.

11. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 7.

12. An isolated monoclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a Chlamydia protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by polynucleotide molecule selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polynucleotide molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
- (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
- (c) an antibody according to claim 12.

18. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and an immunostimulant.

19. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and an immunostimulant.

20. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide and an immunostimulant, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

21. A vaccine comprising a DNA molecule and an immunostimulant, wherein the DNA molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a)

sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

22. A vaccine comprising an immunostimulant and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
- (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
- (c) an antibody according to claim 12.

23. The vaccine of any one of claims 18-22 wherein the immunostimulant is an adjuvant.

24. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 13-17.

25. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a vaccine according to any one of claims 18-22.

26. An isolated polyclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a *Chlamydia* protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

27. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the sample with a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence

encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291. (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the polypeptide.

28. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the fusion protein.

29. The method of any one of claims 27 and 28 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.

30. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

32. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the sample with one or more oligonucleotide probes specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein the probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

34. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence

of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

35. A method of detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

36. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a monoclonal antibody.

37. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a polyclonal antibody.

38. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.

39. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

40. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

41. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the polypeptide is immobilized on a solid support.

42. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group conjugated to a binding agent.

43. The kit of claim 42 wherein the binding agent is selected from the group consisting of anti-immunoglobulins, Protein G, Protein A and lectins.



44. The kit of claim 42 wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

45. A diagnostic kit comprising at least two oligonucleotide primers, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

46. A diagnostic kit according to claim 43, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

47. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide probe, the oligonucleotide probe being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

48. A kit according to claim 47, wherein the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

49. A diagnostic kit comprising:

- (a) at least one antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, according to claim 22; and
- (b) a detection reagent.

50. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and
- (c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

51. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;
- (b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polynucleotide, comprises a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15, 16, 21-25, 27, 29, 33, 44-64, 66-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and
- (c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

52. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein the step of incubating the T cells is repeated one or more times.

53. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells incubated in step (b) are the T cells.

54. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating CD4+ cells or CD8+ T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are CD4+ or CD8+ T cells.

55. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating gamma/delta T lymphocytes from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are gamma/delta T lymphocytes.

56. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (b) further comprises cloning one or more T cells that proliferated in the presence of the polypeptide.

57. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

58. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

59. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) incubating antigen presenting cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide of claim 1;
- (b) administering to the patient the incubated antigen presenting cells.

60. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) introducing at least one polynucleotide of claim 3 into antigen presenting cells;
- (b) administering to the patient the antigen presenting cells.

61. The method of claims 59 or 60 wherein the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophage cells, B cells fibroblast cells, monocyte cells, and stem cells.

62. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

63. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

64. A polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said immunogenic portion comprises a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256.

65. An immunogenic epitope of a *Chlamydia* antigen, comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31, 98, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 or 254-256.

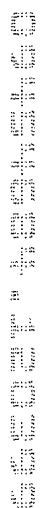
66. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256 and 292.

COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT  
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Compounds and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising such polypeptides or DNA sequences are also provided, together with antibodies directed against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of Chlamydial infection in patients and in biological samples.

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Retroviral vector  
pBIB-KS

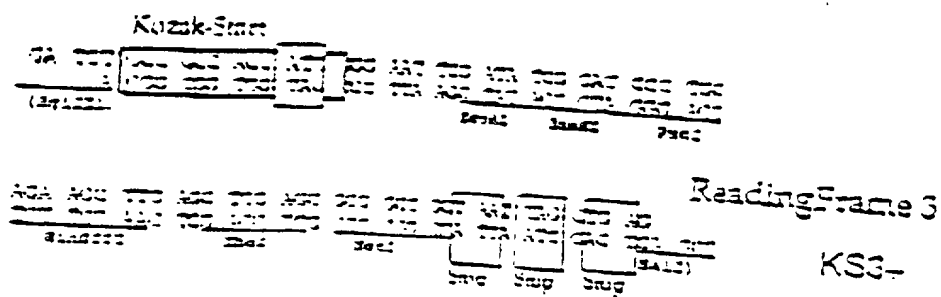
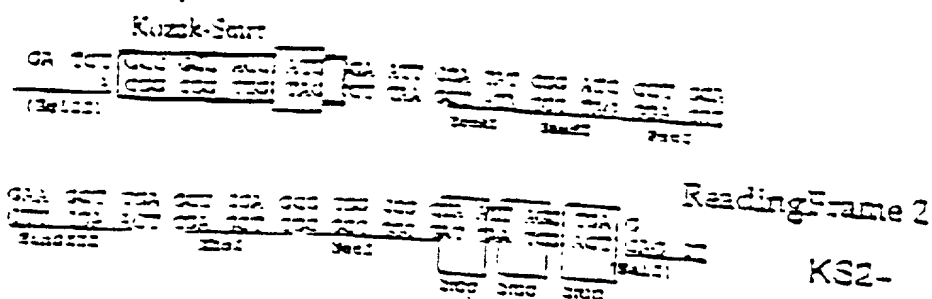
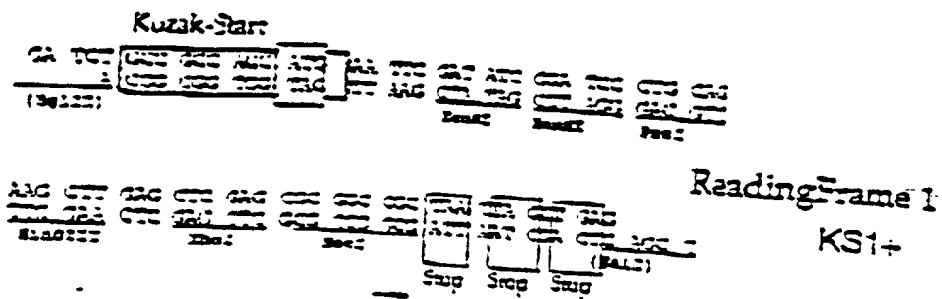


Fig. 2

660021 42345460

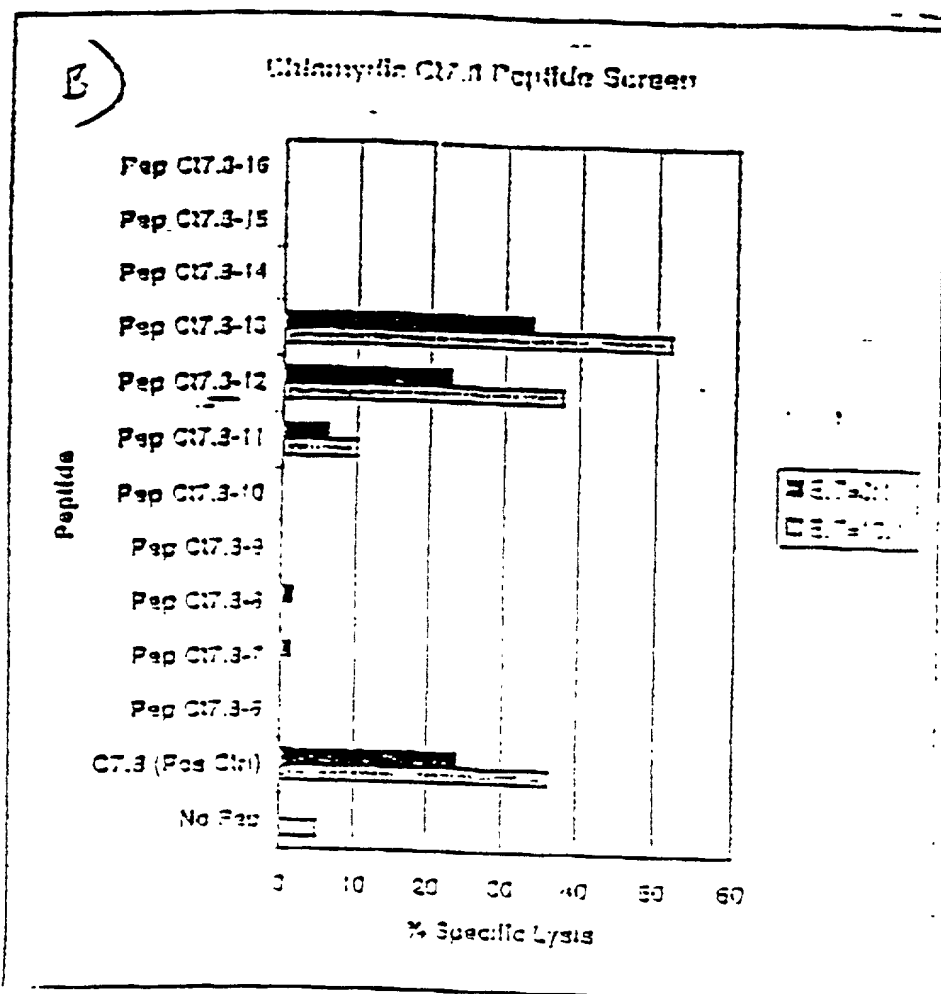


Fig. 3



# Antibody Production in Chlamydia Antigen Immunized C57BL/6 Mice

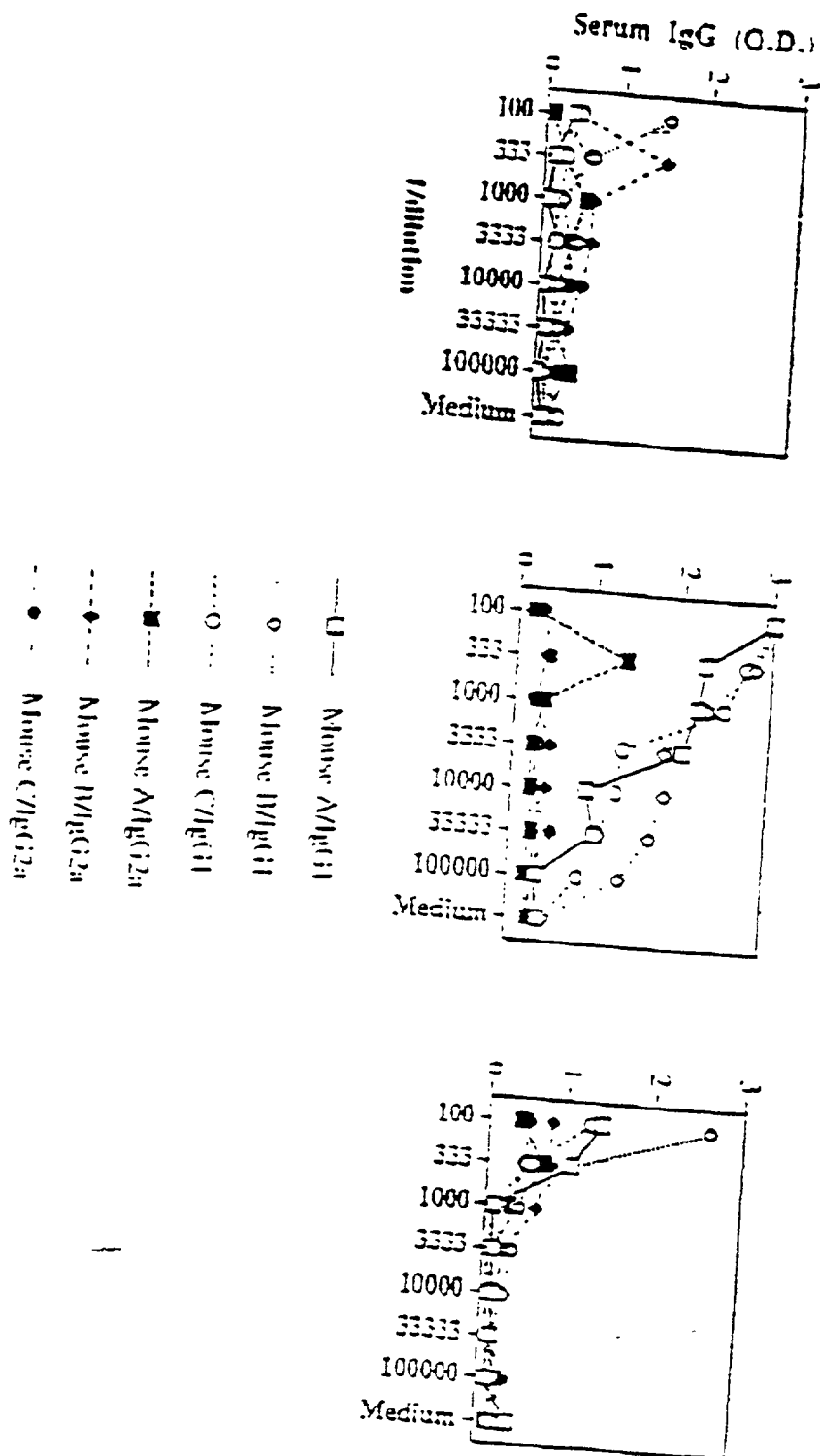


Fig. 4

# Proliferation (XTT) assay for splenocyte proliferation to recombinant SWIB in vitro

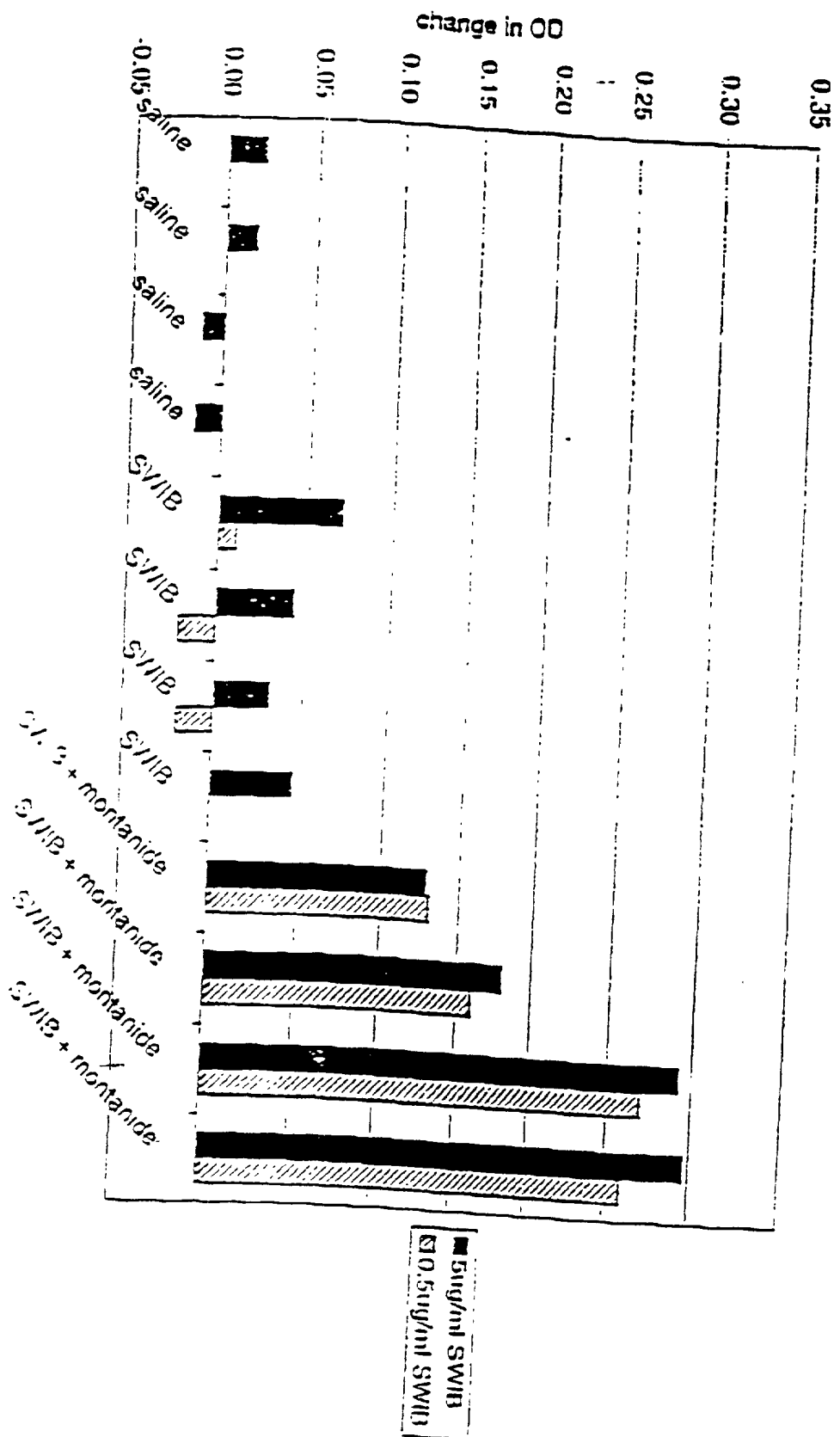


Fig. 5

**PRIMER SEQUENCES- CP SWIB AND CP S13**

CP SWIB Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCACATGAGTCAAAAAAATAAAAACCTCT

CP SWIB EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTTATTTTACAATATGTTTGA

CP S13 Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCACATGCCACCCATCATTGGAATGAT

CP S13 EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGACGAATTCTTATTTCTTTACCTGC

Fig. 6

T cell line TCL-8 EBDC responds to *E. coli* expressing ribosomal S13 from *C. trachomatis* and from *C. pneumoniae*

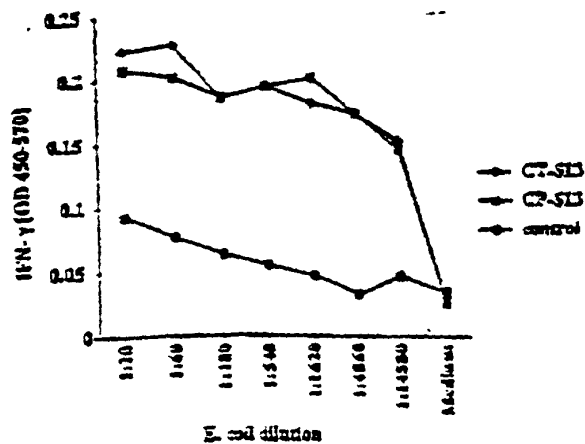


Fig. 7A

T cell line TCL-4 EBDC responds to *E. coli* expressing SW1B from *C. trachomatis* but not SW1B from *C. pneumoniae*

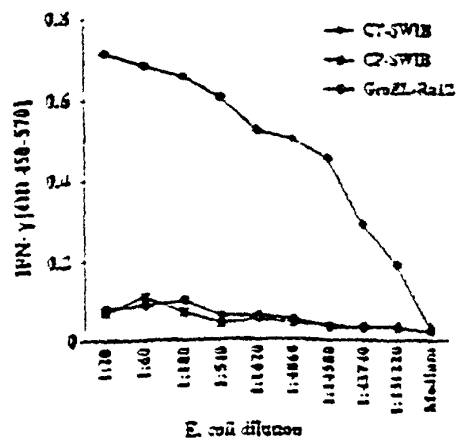
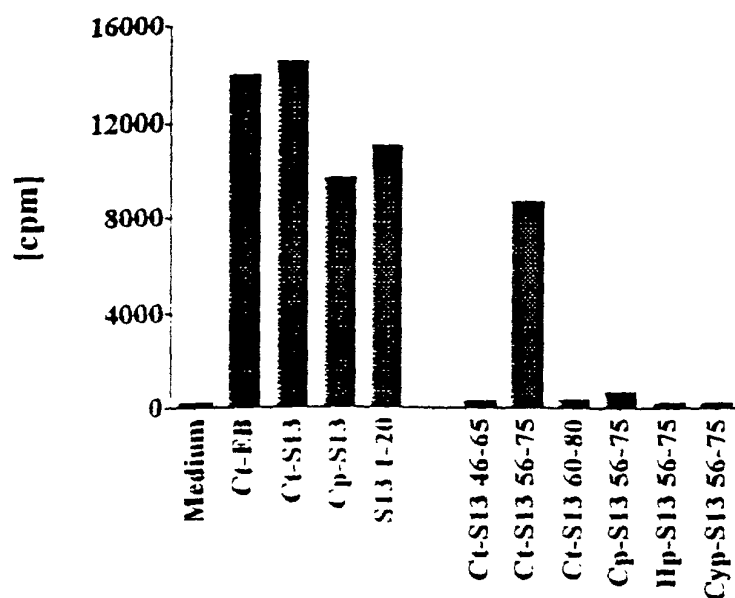


Fig. 7B

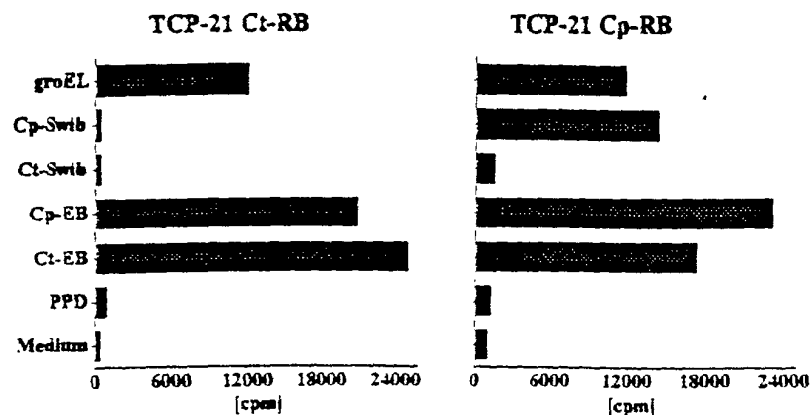
**Figure 8:** Identification of T cell epitopes in chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with TCL8 EB/DC



Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and Ct-EB (1  $\mu$ g/ml), Ct-, Cp S13 (2  $\mu$ g/ml) or the respective peptide (0.2  $\mu$ g/ml). Assay was harvested after 4 days with  $^3$ H-thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

**Fig. 8**

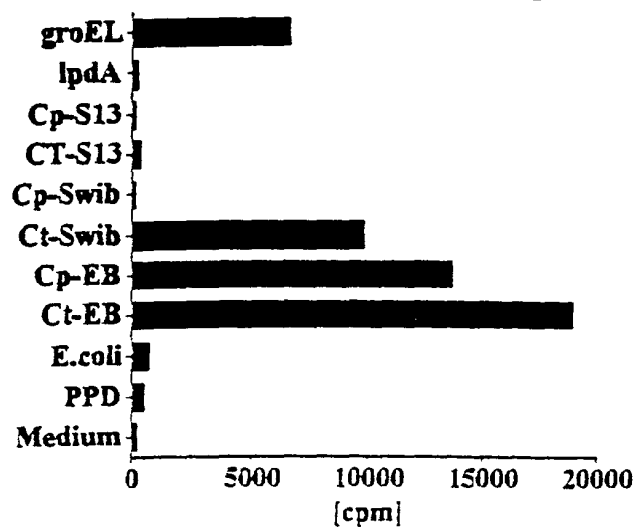
**Figure 9:** CP-21 T cells generated against *C. pneumoniae* infected DC responded to recombinant Cp-Swib but not Ct-Swib



T cell lines were generated against monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected for 72h with *C. trachomatis* LGV II (Ct-RB) or *C. pneumoniae* (Cp-RB) respectively. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and the respective antigen Ct-groEL  $2\mu\text{g/ml}$ , Cp-Swib  $2\mu\text{g/ml}$ , Ct-Swib  $2\mu\text{g/ml}$ , Cp-EB  $1\mu\text{g/ml}$  and Ct-EB  $1\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Assay was harvested after 4 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 9

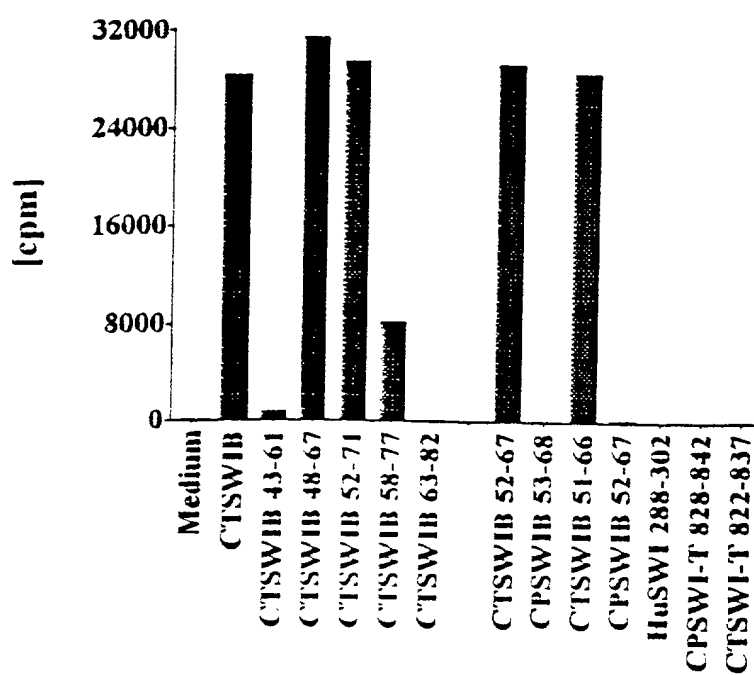
**Figure 10:** A primary T cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor has a *C. trachomatis*-specific Swib response



T cell line TCT-10 EB was generated by stimulating PBMC with 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  killed *C. trachomatis* LGV2 elementary body (EB). Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and the respective antigen. Assay was harvested after 4 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

**Fig. 10**

**Figure 11:** Identification of T cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* Swib with TCL-10 EB



Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and Ct-Swib  $2 \mu\text{g/ml}$  or the respective peptide  $0.2 \mu\text{g/ml}$ . Assay was harvested after 4 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

Fig. 11



EXPRESS MAIL NO. EL414545499US

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Peter Probst, Ajay Bhatia, Yasir Skeiky, Steve Fling  
and Jeff Maisonneuve  
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For : COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT  
AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

Docket No. : 210121.469C4

Date : December 3, 1999

Box Patent Application  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

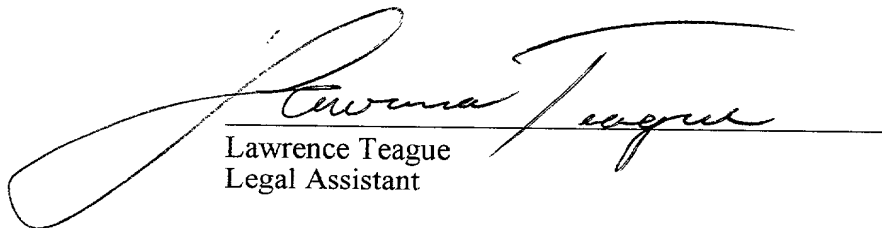
DECLARATION

Sir:

I, Lawrence Teague, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f) do hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the content of the paper entitled "Sequence Listing" and the computer readable copy contained within the floppy disk are the same.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Dated this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 1999.

  
Lawrence Teague  
Legal Assistant

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Seattle, WA 98104-7092  
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FAX (206) 682-6031

## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Probst, Peter  
 Bhatia, Ajay  
 Skeiky, Yasir  
 Fling, Steve  
 Maisonneuve, Jeff

<120> COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND  
 DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

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caaaataaga actctgcttr catgcagcct gtgaacgtat ccgctgattt agctgccatc	180
gttggtgcag gacctatgcc tcgcacagag atcattaaga aaatgtggga tracattaag	240
gagaatagtc ttcaagatcc taaaaacaaa cgtaatatca atcccgatga taaattggct	300
aaagtttttg gaactgaaaa acctatcgat atgttccaaa tgacaaaaat ggtttctcaa	360
cacatcatta aataaaatag aaattgactc acgtgttctt cgtctttaag atgaggaact	420
agttcattct ttttgttctg ttttgtgggt attactgtat cttaacaac tatcttagca	480
g	481

<210> 2

<211> 183

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 2

atcgttgggt caggacctat gcctcgcaca gagatcatta agaaaatgtg gyattacatt	60
aaggagaata gtcttcaaga tcctacaaac aaacgtaata tcaatcccga tgataaattg	120
gctaaagttt ttggaactga aaaacctatc gatatgttcc aaatgacaaa aatggtttct	180
caa	183

<210> 3

<211> 110

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 3

gctgcgacat catgcgagct tgcaaaccac catggacatc tccaatttcc ctttctaact	60
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cgctcttttgg aactaatgct gctaccgagt caatcacaat cacatcgacc 110

<210> 4

<211> 555

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 4

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tagggccagc	tctttctaaa	gagattattg	ctagattgca	gttgaatccc	gaagctagag	180
ctgcagagtt	gactgaggaa	gaggttggtc	gactaaacgc	tcttttacag	tcggattacg	240
ttgttgaagg	ggatttgcg	cgtcgtgtgc	aatctgatat	caaacgtctg	attactatcc	300
atgcttatcg	tggacaaaaga	catagacttt	ctttgcctgt	tcgtggtcag	agaacaaaaa	360
caaattctcg	cacgcgtaag	ggtaaacgta	aaactattgc	aggtaagaag	aaataataat	420
ttttaggaga	gagtgttttg	gttaaaaaatc	aagcgcaaaa	aagaggcgta	aaaagaaaac	480
aagtaaaaaa	cattccttcg	ggcgttgctc	atgttaaggc	tacttttaat	aataacaattg	540
taaccataac	agacc					555

<210> 5

<211> 86

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 5

Met	Ser	Gln	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Phe	Met	Gln	Pro	Val	Asn	Val	Ser
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Ala	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Met	Pro	Arg	Thr	Glu
			20					25					30		
Ile	Ile	Lys	Lys	Met	Trp	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp
		35				40					45				
Pro	Thr	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Asn	Pro	Asp	Asp	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val
		50				55					60				
Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ile	Asp	Met	Phe	Gln	Met	Thr	Lys	Met	Val
65					70					75					80
Ser	Gln	His	Ile	Ile	Lys										
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<210> 6

<211> 61

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 6

Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Met	Pro	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ile	Lys	Lys	Met
1				5					10					15	
Trp	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Pro	Thr	Asn	Lys	Arg
			20					25					30		
Asn	Ile	Asn	Pro	Asp	Asp	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Lys
		35				40					45				
Pro	Ile	Asp	Met	Phe	Gln	Met	Thr	Lys	Met	Val	Ser	Gln			
	50					55				60					

<210> 7

<211> 36

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 7

Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Cys	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gln	His	Gly	His	Leu	Gln	Phe
1				5				10						15	
Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ser
			20					25					30		
Gln	Ser	His	Arg												
		35													

&lt;210&gt; 8

&lt;211&gt; 18

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 8

Leu	Arg	His	His	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asn	Met	Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Phe
1				5					10					15	
Pro	Phe														

&lt;210&gt; 9

&lt;211&gt; 5

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 9

Leu	Ala	Leu	Trp	Asn
1				5

&lt;210&gt; 10

&lt;211&gt; 11

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 10

Cys	Cys	Tyr	Arg	Val	Asn	His	Asn	His	Ile	Asp
1				5					10	

&lt;210&gt; 11

&lt;211&gt; 36

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 11

Val	Asp	Val	Ile	Val	Ile	Asp	Ser	Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Pro	Lys	Ser
1				5					10					15	
Glu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Val	His	Val	Gly	Leu	Gln	Ala	Arg
			20					25					30		
Met	Met	Ser	Gln												
		35													

&lt;210&gt; 12

&lt;211&gt; 122

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 12

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Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys
 1           5           10           15
Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile Gly Pro Ala Leu Ser Lys Glu
          20          25          30
Ile Ile Ala Arg Leu Gln Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Arg Ala Ala Glu Leu
          35          40          45
Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr
          50          55          60
Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg
65          70          75          80
Leu Ile Thr Ile His Ala Tyr Arg Gly Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu
          85          90          95
Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly
          100         105         110
Lys Arg Lys Thr Ile Ala Gly Lys Lys Lys
          115         120

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<210> 13

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 13

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Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys
 1           5           10           15
Val Phe Gly Thr
          20

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<210> 14

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 14

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Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met
 1           5           10           15
Phe Gln Met Thr
          20

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<210> 15

<211> 161

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 15

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atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcttc atcggaggaa      60
ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac aaaatgctgg      120
cgcaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg a                          161

```

<210> 16

<211> 897

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlymidia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 16

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atggcttcta tatgcgagcg tttagggctct ggtacagggga atgctctaaa agctttttttt    60
acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggta gtaaataaga cgaaggggaat ggataagact    120
attaagggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc    180
gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga    240
actgttggtcg ctttagggaa tgctttaaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg    300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg    360
ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctggctgt ctgtagcatc    420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac    480
aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt    540
agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtgggtg gtgctggact cgctatcagt    600
gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc    660
gaagtgcggg gagagggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg    720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc    780
gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct    840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa    897

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&lt;210&gt; 17

&lt;211&gt; 298

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 17

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Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
  1           5           10          15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
  20          25          30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
  35          40          45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
  50          55          60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
  65          70          75          80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
  85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
  100         105         110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
  115         120         125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
  130         135         140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
  145         150         155         160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
  165         170         175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
  180         185         190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
  195         200         205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
  210         215         220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr

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225                      230                      235                      240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
                                  245                      250                      255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
                                  260                      265                      270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
                                  275                      280                      285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
                                  290                      295

<210> 18  
 <211> 18  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 18  
 Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr  
 1                                      5                                      10                                      15  
 Tyr Leu

<210> 19  
 <211> 18  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 19  
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile  
 1                                      5                                      10                                      15  
 Arg Pro

<210> 20  
 <211> 216  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 20  
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 Leu Arg Leu Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Glu Leu Pro Thr Ser Arg His  
                                  20                                      25                                      30  
 Ser Glu Leu Ser Val Arg Phe Cys Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Gln Asn  
                                  35                                      40                                      45  
 Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala  
                                  50                                      55                                      60  
 Ile Leu Trp Arg Leu Thr Met Gln Arg Leu Trp Trp Val Leu Asp Ser  
 65                                      70                                      75                                      80  
 Leu Ser Val Arg Lys Glu Gln Ile Ala Lys Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Leu  
                                  85                                      90                                      95  
 Arg Glu Lys Ser Arg Tyr Ser Lys Cys Arg Glu Arg Lys Met Leu Ala  
                                  100                                      105                                      110  
 Arg Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Arg Lys Pro Arg Arg Ser Arg Ala Ser Ser  
                                  115                                      120                                      125  
 Met His Ser Ser Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Trp Asn Ala Leu Pro Thr

130		135		140
Phe Ser Asn Trp Cys Arg Cys Leu Leu Gln Trp Val Phe Val Arg Leu				
145		150		155
Trp Leu Leu Asp Val Arg Ser Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp Cys Ala Leu				
	165		170	175
Ser Ala Pro Glu His Lys Gly Phe Phe Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Lys Ala				
	180		185	190
Val Ser Lys Lys Lys Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Leu Ala Phe				
	195	200		205
Leu Ile Val Lys Ile Val Phe Leu				
210		215		

<210> 21  
 <211> 1256  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 21

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caagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaaccatg	ttcgataaat	180
tcacccgaca	aggactccgt	ttcgtactag	aagcctctgt	atcaaattatt	gaggatatag	240
gagatcgct	tcggttaact	atcaatggga	atgtcgaaga	atacgattac	gttctcgtat	300
ctataggacg	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttggcttgga	taaagctggg	gttatttgtg	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	accgatgcca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aaatggcaac	ttgcccattg	agcttctcat	caaggaatca	480
ttgcagcacg	gaatataggt	ggccataaaag	aggaaatcga	ttactctgct	gtcccttctg	540
tgatctttac	cttccctgaa	gtcgcttcag	taggcctctc	cccaacagca	gtcacaacaac	600
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tttcttcaac	gaggagtacg	acgacgaaga	agaggaaatc	aaaccgaaga	aaactacgaa	840
acgtggacgt	aagaagagcc	gttcataaag	cttgctttta	agggttggtg	gttttacttc	900
tctaaaatcc	aaatggttgc	tgtgccaata	agtagtttgc	gtttccggat	agggcgtaaa	960
tgcgctgcat	gaaagattgc	ttcgagagcg	gcacgcgctg	ggagatcccg	gatactttct	1020
ttcagatacg	aataagcata	gctgttccca	gaataaaaac	ggccgacgct	aggaacaaca	1080
agatttagat	agagcttggt	tagcaggtaa	actgggttat	atgttgctgg	gcgtgttagt	1140
tctagaatac	ccaagtgtcc	tccaggttgt	aatactcgat	acacttccct	aagagcctct	1200
aatggatagg	ataagttccg	taatccatag	gccatagaag	ctaaacgaaa	cgtatt	1256

<210> 22  
 <211> 601  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 22

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tcggttgcgga	attcgcttcc	ttattccata	cgtagggtc	cgaagtttct	gtgatcgaag	120
caagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaaccatg	ttcgataaat	180
tcacccgaca	aggactccgt	ttcgtactag	aagcctctgt	atcaaattatt	gaggatatag	240
gagatcgct	tcggttaact	atcaatggga	atgtcgaaga	atacgattac	gttctcgtat	300
ctataggacg	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttggcttgga	taaagctggg	gttatttgtg	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	accgatgcca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aaatggcaac	ttgcccattg	agcttctcat	caaggaatca	480
ttgcagcacg	gaatataggt	ggccataaaag	aggaaatcga	ttactctgct	gtcccttctg	540



tgatctttac cttccctgaa gtcgcttcag taggcctctc cccaacagca gctcaacaac 600  
a 601

<210> 23  
<211> 270  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 23  
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tttgattctt tgcgagaatt atccgctaag cttggttacg atagcgatgg agagactggg 180  
gatttcttca acgaggagta cgacgacgaa gaagaggaaa tcaaaccgaa gaaaactacg 240  
aaacgtggac gtaagaagag ccgttcataa 270

<210> 24  
<211> 363  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 24  
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gcgtaaatgc gctgcatgaa agattgcttc gagagcggca tgcggtggga gatcccggat 120  
actttcttct agatacgaat aagcatagct gttcccagaa taaaaacggc cgacgctagg 180  
aacaacaaga tttagataga gcttgtgtag caggtaaact gggttatatg ttgctgggcg 240  
tgttagtctt agaataccca agtgtcctcc aggttgtaat actcgatata cttccctaag 300  
agcctctaag ggataggata agttccgtaa tccataggcc atagaagcta aacgaaacgt 360  
att 363

<210> 25  
<211> 696  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 25  
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atcggttgag aattcgcttc cttattccat acgttaggct ccgaagtctc tgtgatcgaa 120  
gcaagctctc aaatccttgc tttgaataat ccagatatct caaaaaccat gttcgataaa 180  
ttcaccgcag aaggactccg tttcgtaact gaagcctctg tatcaaatat tgaggatata 240  
ggagatcgcg ttcggttaac tatcaatggg aatgtcgaag aatacgatta cgttctcgta 300  
tctataggac gccgtttgaa tacagaaaat attggcttgg ataaagctgg tgttatttgt 360  
gatgaacgag gagtcacccc taccgatgcc acaatgcgca caaacgtacc taacatttat 420  
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attgcagcac ggaatatagg tggccataaa gaggaaatcg attactctgc tgtcccttct 540  
gtgatcttta cttccctga agtcgcttca gtaggcctct cccaacagc agctcaacaa 600  
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acttgcgagg aggagggcgt ctggaagacc agttga 696

<210> 26  
<211> 231  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 26  
Ala Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Lys Glu Ile Pro Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Ile

<210> 27  
<211> 264  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

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<210> 28
<211> 87
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae
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<400> 28															
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1				5					10					15	
Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Val	Ile	Val	Gly	Lys	Gly	Pro	Met	Pro	Arg	Thr
			20					25					30		
Glu	Ile	Val	Lys	Lys	Val	Trp	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Lys	His	Asn	Cys	Gln
		35					40					45			
Asp	Gln	Lys	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Lys

50	55	60
Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala		
65	70	75
Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys		80
	85	

<210> 29  
 <211> 369  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 29	
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cctgaggcaa gagcctctga attaactgaa gaagaagtag gacgactgaa ctctctgcta	180
caatcagaat ataccgtaga aggggatttg cgacgctcgtg ttcaatcgga tatcaaaaga	240
ttgatcgcca tccattctta tcgaggtcag agacatagac tttctttacc agtaagagga	300
caacgtacaa aaactaattc tcgtactcga aaaggtaaaa gaaaaacagt cgcaggtaag	360
aagaaataa	369

<210> 30  
 <211> 122  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 30	
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1 5 10 15	
Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu	
20 25 30	
Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Leu	
35 40 45	
Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr	
50 55 60	
Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg	
65 70 75 80	
Leu Ile Ala Ile His Ser Tyr Arg Gly Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu	
85 90 95	
Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly	
100 105 110	
Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys Lys	
115 120	

<210> 31  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 31	
Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu	
1 5 10	

<400> 36  
ctcgaggaat tcttatttta caatatgttt gga 33

<210> 37  
 <211> 53  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 37  
 gatatacata tgcataacca tcaccatcac atgccacgca tcattggaat gat 53

<210> 38  
 <211> 30  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 38  
 ctcgaggaat tcttatttct tcttacctgc 30

<210> 39  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 39  
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 40  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 40  
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 41  
 <211> 15  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 41  
 Lys Glu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Lys Tyr Phe Gln Gln Ile Phe Asp  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 42

<211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 42  
 Lys Lys Ile Ile Ile Pro Asp Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Gly Ala  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 43  
 <211> 15  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> made in the lab

<400> 43  
 Lys Lys Leu Leu Val Pro Asp Asn Asn Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Gly  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 44  
 <211> 509  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 44  
 ggagctcgaa ttcggcacga gagtgcctat tgttttgcag gctttgtctg atgatagcga 60  
 taccgtacgt gagattgctg tacaagtagc tggttatgtat ggttctagtt gcttactgcg 120  
 cgccgtgggc gatttagcga aaaatgattc ttctattcaa gtacgcacatca ctgcttatcg 180  
 tgctgcagcc gtgttgagga tacaagatct tgtgcctcat ttacgagttg tagtccaaaa 240  
 tacacaatta gatggaacgg aaagaagaga agcttggaga tctttatgtg ttcttactcg 300  
 gcctcatagt ggtgtattaa ctggcataga tcaagcttta atgacctgtg agatgtttaa 360  
 ggaatatcct gaaaagtgtg cggagaaga gattcgtaga ttattggctg cagatcatcc 420  
 agaagtgcag gtagctactt tacagatcat tctgagagga ggtagagtat tccggtcac 480  
 ttctataatg gaatcgggtt cgtgcccgg 509

<210> 45  
 <211> 481  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (23)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 45  
 gatccgaatt cggcacgagg cantatttac tcccaacatt acggttccaa ataagcgata 60  
 aggtcttcta ataaggaagt taatgtaaga ggctttttta ttgcttttcg taaggtagta 120  
 ttgcaaccgc acgcgattga atgatacgca agccatttcc atcatggaaa agaacccttg 180  
 gacaaaaata caaaggaggt tcactcctaa ccagaaaaag ggagagttag ttccatggg 240  
 ttttccttat atacaccctg ttcacacaat taggagccgc gtctagtatt tggaatacaa 300

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attgtcccca agcgaatttt gttcctgttt cagggatttc tcctaattgt tctgtcagcc 360
atccgcctat ggtaacgcaa ttagctgtag taggaagatc aactccaaac aggtcataga 420
aatcagaaag ctcatagggtg cctgcagcaa taacaacatt cttgtctgag tgagcgaatt 480
g                                                                 481

```

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<210> 46
<211> 427
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (20)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 46
gatccgaatt cggcacgagn tttttcctgt tttttcttag tttttagtgt tcccggagca 60
ataacacaga tcaaagaacg gccattcagt ttaggctctg actcaacaaa acctatgtcc 120
tctaagccct gacacattct ttgaacaacc ttatgcccggt gttcgggata agccaactct 180
cgcccccgaa acatacaaga aacctttact ttatttcctt tctcaataaa ggctctagct 240
tgctttgctt tcgtaagaaa gtcgttatca tcgatattag gcttaagctt aacctctttg 300
atacgcactt ggtgctgtgc tttcttacta tctttttctt ttttagttat gtcgtaacga 360
tacttcccggt agtccatgat tttgcacaca ygaggctctg agtttgaagc aacctcgtgc 420
cgaattc                                                                 427

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<210> 47
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (522)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 47
gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tgcttctatt acaattgggtt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttattc tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa attcttgggtg gaattgctga tactattgtt 120
gatagtagacg tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacacag acccttctct aggtttgttg 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaact gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacacccaaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttgttctag ctttggtacg agaaggtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcacagggcg ttcctaattt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatac aggattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtaggcggt ttagaaagcg gngtggtatg ggttaatgcc 540
ctttctaattg gcaatgatat ttttaggaata acaaattctt taatgtatct tttttggagg 600

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```

<210> 48
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

```

<400> 48
ggagctcgaa ttcggcacga gctctatgaa tatccaattc tctaaactgt tcggataaaa 60
atgatgcagg aattaggtcc acactatctt tttttgtttc gcaaatgatt gattttaaat 120

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cgtttgatgt gtatactatg tegtgtgaagc ctttttggtt acttctgaca ctagccccc 180
atccagaaga taaattggat tgcgggtcta ggtcagcaag taacactttt ttccctaaaa 240
attgggccaa gttgcatccc acgttttagag aaagtgtgtt tttccagtt cctcccttaa 300
aagagcaaaa aactaagggtg tgcaaatcaa ctccaacgtt agagtaagtt atctattcag 360
ccttggaaaa catgtctttt ctagacaaga taagcataat caaagccttt tttagcttta 420
aactgttatc ctctaatttt tcaagaacag gagagtctgg gaataatcct aaagagtttt 480
ctatttggtg aagcagtcct agaattagtg agacactttt atggtagagt tctaaggag 540
aatttaagaa agttactttt tccttggtta ctcgattttt taggtctaatt tcggggaaat 600

```

<210> 49

<211> 600

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 49

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gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tgcttctatt acaattgggtt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttattc tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa attcttgggtg gaattgctga tactattggt 120
gatagtagac tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacaacag acccttctct aggtttgttg 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaact gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacacccaaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttgttctag ctttggtagc agaagggtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcatcaggcg ttctaatttt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatac aggattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtaggcggg ttagaaagcg gtgtggtatg gggttaatgcc 540
ctttctaattg gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaaatactt ctaatgtatc ttttttggag 600

```

<210> 50

<211> 406

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 50

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagt tcttagcttg ctttaattacg taattaacca aactaaaggg 60
gctatcaaat agcttattca gtctttcatt agttaaacga tcttttctag ccatgactca 120
tcctatgttc ttcagctata aaaatacttc ttaaaacttg atatgctgta atcaaatcat 180
cattaaccac aacataatca aattcgctag cggcagcaat ttcgacagcg ctatgctcta 240
atctttcttt cttctggaaa tctttctctg aatcccgagc attcaaagcg cgctcaagtt 300
cttcttgaga gggagcttga ataaaaatgt gactgccggc atttgcttct tcagagccaa 360
agctccttgt acatcaatca cggctatgca gtctcgtgcc gaattc 406

```

<210> 51

<211> 602

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 51

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gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tatttttagac aaaatcacaa cagacccttc tctaggtttg 60
ttgaaagctt ttaacaactt tccaatcact aataaaattc aatgcaacgg gttattcact 120
cccaggaaca ttgaaacttt attaggagga actgaaatag gaaaattcac agtcacaccc 180
aaaagctctg ggagcatgtt cttagtctca gcagatatta ttgcatcaag aatggaaggc 240
ggcgttggtc tagcttttgg acgagaagggt gattctaagc cctacgcgat tagttatgga 300
tactcatcag gcgttcctaa tttatgtagt ctaagaacca gaattattaa tacaggattg 360
actccgacaa cgtattcatt acgtgtaggc ggttttagaaa gcggtgtggt atgggttaat 420
gccctttcta atggcaatga tatttttagga ataacaataa cttctaattg atcttttttg 480
gaggtaatat ctcaaacaaa cgcttaaaca atttttattg gatttttctt ataggtttta 540

```



tatttagaga aaaaagtctg aattacgggg tttgttatgc aaaataaact cgtgccgaat 600  
tc 602

<210> 52  
<211> 145  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 52  
gatccgaatt cggcagcagc tcgtgccgat gtgttcaaca gcattccatag gatgggcagt 60  
caaataact ccaagtaatt ctttttctct tttcaacaac tccttaggag agcgttggat 120  
aacattttca gctcgtgccg aattc 145

<210> 53  
<211> 450  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 53  
gatccgaatt cggcagcagc taatcggcac cgcactgctg acactcatct cctcgagctc 60  
gatcaaacc acacttgagg caagtaccta caacataacg gtccgctaaa aacttccctt 120  
cttctcaga atacagctgt tcggtcacct gattctctac cagtccgctg tctgcaagt 180  
ttcgatagaa atcttgaca atagcaggat gataagcgtt cgtagtctcg gaaaagaaat 240  
ctacagaaat tcccaatttc ttgaaggat ctttatgaag cttatgatac atgtcgacat 300  
attcttgata ccccatgcct gccaaactctg cattaagggt aattgcgatt ccgtattcat 360  
cagaaccaca aatatacaaa acctctttgc cttgtagtct ctgaaaacgc gcataaacat 420  
ctgcaggcaa ataagcctcg tgccgaattc 450

<210> 54  
<211> 716  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 54  
gatogaaatt cggcagcagc ggcacgagtt ttctgatagc gatttacaat cctttattca 60  
acttttgctt agagaggcac actatactaa gaagtttctt ggggtgtgtg cacagtcctg 120  
tcgtcagggg attctgctag aggggtaggg gaaaaaaccc ttattactat gaccatgcgc 180  
atgtggaatt acattccata gactttcgca tcattcccaa catttacaca gctctacacc 240  
tcttaagaag aggtgacgtg gattgggtgg ggcagccttg gcaccaaggg attccttttg 300  
agcttcggac tacctctgct ctctacacc attaccctgt agatggcaca ttctggctta 360  
ttcttaatcc caaagatcct gtactttcct ctctatctaa tcgtcagcga ttgattgctg 420  
ccatccaaaa ggaaaaactg gtgaagcaag ctttaggaac acaatatcga gtagctgaaa 480  
gctctccatc tcagagggga atcatagctc atcaagaagc ttctactcct tttcctggga 540  
aaattacttt gatatatccc aataatatta cgcgctgtca gcgtttggcc gaggtatcca 600  
aaaaatgac gacaaggagc acgctaaatt tgtacatacc ccaaaatcaa tcagccatct 660  
aggcaaatgg aatatcaaag taaacagtat acaactgggg atctcgtgcc gaattc 716

<210> 55  
<211> 463  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 55  
tctcaaatcc ttgctttgaa taatccagat atttcaaaaa ccatgttcga taaattcacc 60  
cgacaaggac tccgtttcgt actagaagcc tctgtatcaa atattgagga tataggagat 120

```

cgcggttcggt taactatcaa tgggaatgtc gaagaatacg attacgttct cgtatctata 180
ggacgccggtt tgaatacaga aaatattggc ttggataaag ctgggtgttat ttgtgatgaa 240
cgcgaggtca tccctaccga tgccacaatg cgcacaaacg tacctaacat ttatgctatt 300
ggagatatca caggaaaatg gcaacttgcc catgtagctt ctcatacagg aatcattgca 360
gcacggaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgatc 420
tttaccttcc ctgaagtcgc ttcagtaggc ctctcccca cag 463

```

<210> 56

<211> 829

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 56

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gtactatggg atcattagtt ggaagacagg ctccggattt ttctggtaaa gccgttgttt 60
gtggagaaga gaaagaaatc tctctagcag actttcgtgg taagtatgta gtgctcttct 120
ttatcctaa agattttacc tatgtttgtc ctacagaatt acatgctttt caagatagat 180
tggtagattt tgaagagcat ggtgcagtcg tccctgggtg ctccgttgac gacattgaga 240
cacattctcg ttggctcact gtagcgagag atgcaggagg gatagaggga acagaatatt 300
ctctgttagc agaccctct tttaaaatat cagaagcttt tgggtgtttg aatcctgaag 360
gatcgctcgc ttttaagagct actttcctta tgcataaaca tgggggttatt cgtcatgcgg 420
ttatcaatga tcttccttta gggcggtcca ttgacgagga attgcgtatt ttagattcat 480
tgatcttctt tgagaaccac ggaatggttt gtccagctaa ctggcgcttct ggagagcgtg 540
gaatgggtgc ttctgaagag ggattaaaag aatacttcca gacgatggat taagcatctt 600
tgaaagtaag aaagtcgtac agatcttgat ctgaaaagag aagaaggctt ttttaatttc 660
tgcagagagc cagcgaggct tcaataatgt tgaagtcctc gacaccaggc aatgctaagg 720
cgacgatatt agttagttaa gtctgagtat taaggaaatg aaggccaaag aaatagctat 780
caataaagaa gccttcttcc ttgactctaa agaatagtat gtcgtatcc 829

```

<210> 57

<211> 1537

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 57

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acatcaagaa atagcggact cgcctttagt gaaaaaagct gaggagcaga ttaatcaagc 60
acaacaagat attcaaacga tcacacctag tggtttggat attcctatcg ttgggtccag 120
tggttcagct gcttccgcag gaagtgcggc aggagcgttg aaatcctcta acaattcagg 180
aagaatttcc ttgttgcttg atgatgtaga caatgaaatg gcagcgattg caatgcaagg 240
ttttcgatct atgatcgaac aatttaatgt aaacaatcct gcaacagcta aagagctaca 300
agctatggag gctcagctga ctgcgatgtc agatcaactg gttggtgcgg atggcgagct 360
cccagccgaa atacaagcaa tcaaagatgc tcttgcgcaa gctttgaaac aaccatcagc 420
agatgggttta gctacagcta tgggacaagt ggcttttgca gctgccaaagg ttggaggagg 480
ctccgcagga acagctggca ctgtccagat gaatgtaaaa cagctttaca agacagcgtt 540
ttcttcgact tcttccagct cttatgcagc agcactttcc gatggatatt ctgcttaca 600
aacactgaac tctttatatt ccgaaagcag aagcggcgtg cagtcagcta ttagtcaaac 660
tgcaaatccc gcgctttcca gaagcgtttc tggttctggc atagaaagtc aaggacgcag 720
tgcagatgct agccaaagag cagcagaaac tattgtcaga gatagccaaa cgttagggtga 780
tgtatatagc cgcttacagg ttctggattc tttgatgtct acgattgtga gcaatccgca 840
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tgggtatcct gctgttcaga attctgtgga tagcttgagc aagtttgctg cacaattgga 960
aagagagttt gttgatgggg aacgtagtct cgcagaatct caagagaatg cgtttagaaa 1020
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ttcttaacgt gtgattgaag tttgtgaatt gagggggagc caaaaaagaa tttctttttt 1140
ggctcttttt tcttttcaaa ggaatctcgt gtctacagaa gtcttttcaa taataagttc 1200
ttagttccaa aagaagaaaa tatataaaag aaaaaactcc taattcattt aaaaagtgct 1260

```

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cggcagactt cgtggaaaat gtctgtaaag ctggagggga atcagcagaa agatgcaaga 1320
tatccgagaa aaaaggctca ggctcgtgcc gaattcggca cgagactacg aaagaaaggt 1380
cttttctttc ggaatctgtc attggatctg cgtaagactt aaagttcggc aacacaggct 1440
ctgtcttctc tttaggtttc ttgcgcgaga aaaattttct caagtaacaa gaagatttct 1500
ttttacagcc ggcacccggc ttctcgcgaa gtataac 1537

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<210> 58

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 58

```

tctcaaatcc ttgctttgaa taatccagat atttcaaaaa ccatgttcga taaattcacc 60
cgacaaggac tccgtttcgt actagaagcc tctgtatcaa atattgagga tataggagat 120
cgcgttcggt taactatcaa tgggaatgtc gaagaatacg attacgttct cgtatctata 180
ggacgccggt tgaatacaga aaatattggc ttggataaag ctgggtgttat ttgtgatgaa 240
cgcggagtca tccctaccga tgccacaatg cgcacaaacg tacctaacat ttatgctatt 300
ggagatatca caggaaaatg gcaacttgcc catgtagctt ctcatcaagg aatcattgca 360
gcacggaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgac 420
tttaccttcc ctgaagtcgc ttcagtaggc ctctcccca cag 463

```

<210> 59

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 59

```

acattcctcc tgctcctcgc ggccatccac aaattgaggt aaccttcgat attgatgcca 60
acggaatttt acacgtttct gctaaagatg ctgctagtgg acgcgaacaa aaaatccgta 120
ttgaagcaag ctctggatta aaagaagatg aaattcaaca aatgatccgc gatgcagagc 180
ttcataaaga ggaagacaaa caacgaaaag aagcttctga tgtgaaaaat gaagccgatg 240
gaatgatctt tagagccgaa aaagctgtga aagattacca cgacaaaatt cctgcagaac 300
ttgttaaaga aattgaagag catattgaga aagtacgcca agcaatcaaa gaagatgctt 360
ccacaacagc tatcaaagca gcttctgatg agttgagtac tctgatgcaa aaaatcggag 420
aagctatgca ggctcaatcc gcatccgcag cagcatcttc tgcagcgaat gctcaaggag 480
ggccaaacat taactccgaa gatctgaaaa aacatagttt cagcacacga cctccagcag 540
gaggaagcgc ct 552

```

<210> 60

<211> 1180

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 60

```

atcctagcgg taaaactgct tactggctcag ataaaatcca tacagaagca acacgtactt 60
cttttaggag aaaaaatcta taatgctaga aaaatcctga gtaaggatca cttctcctca 120
acaacttttt catcttggat agagttagtt tttagaacta agtcttctgc ttacaatgct 180
cttgcataatt acgagctttt tataaacctc cccaacaaa ctctacaaa agagtttcaa 240
tcgatccctt ataaatccgc atatattttg gccgctagaa aaggcgattt aaaaaccaag 300
gtcgatgtga tagggaaagt atgtggaatc tctgcccga ttccggcacga gcggcacgag 360
gatgtagagt aattagttaa agagctgcat aattatgaca aagcatggaa aacgcattcg 420
tggtatccaa gagacttacg atttagctaa gtcgtattct ttgggtgaag cgatagatat 480
tttaaaacag tgtcctactg tgcgtttcga tcaaacggtt gatgtgtctg ttaaattagg 540
gatcgatcca agaaagagt atcagcaaat tctggttcg gtttctttac ctacgggtac 600
aggtaaagtt ttgcgaattt tagtttttgc tgctggagat aaggctgcag aggtatttga 660

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agcaggagcg gactttgttg gtagcgacga cttggtagaa aaaatcaaag gtggatgggt 720
tgacttcgat gttgcggttg ccactcccga tatgatgaga gaggtcggaa agctaggaaa 780
agtttttaggt ccaagaaacc ttatgcctac gcctaaagcc ggaactgtaa caacagatgt 840
ggttaaaact attgcggaac tgcgaaaagg taaaattgaa tttaaagctg atcgagctgg 900
tgtatgcaac gtcggagttg cgaagctttc tttcgatagt gcgcaaatca aagaaaatgt 960
tgaagcgttg tgtgcagcct tagttaaagc taagcccgca actgctaaag gacaatatgt 1020
agttaatttc actatttcct cgaccatggg gccaggggtt accgtggata ctaggaggtt 1080
gattgcgtta taattctaag tttaaagagg aaaaatgaaa gaagagaaaa agttgctgct 1140
tcgcgaggtt gaagaaaaga taaccgcttc tcggcacgag 1180

```

&lt;210&gt; 61

&lt;211&gt; 1215

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 61

```

attacagcgt gtgcaggtaa cgacatcatt gcatgatgct tttgatggca ttgatgcggc 60
attccttata gggtcagttc ctagaggccc aggaatggag agaagagatc ttctaaagaa 120
aaatggggag attggttgcta cgcaaggaaa agctttgaac acaacagcca agcgggatgc 180
aaagattttt gttggtggga accctgtgaa taccaattgc tggatagcaa tgaatcatgc 240
tcccagatta ttgagaaaaga actttcatgc gatgctacga ttggaccaga atcgtatgca 300
tagcatgcta tcgcatagag cagaagtacc tttatcggct gtatcacaag ttgtggtttg 360
gggaaatcac tccgccaac aagtgcctga ttttacgcaa gctctgatta atgaccgtcc 420
tatcgagag acgatagcgg atcgtgattg gttagagaat attatgggtc cttctgtaca 480
gagtcgtggt agtgcagtaa ttgaagcacg agggaaagtct tcggcagctt ctgcagcacg 540
agcttttagc gaggtgctc gatcaatata tcagccaaaa gaaggactcg tgcgaattc 600
ggcacgagta tcgaaattgc aggcatttct agtgaatggt cgtatgctta taaactacgt 660
ggtacagact tgagctctca aaagtgtgct acagattctt acatcgaga cctttattct 720
aagaatatct actccctca actatttgga tccctaaac aagaaaagga ttacgcattt 780
agttacctga aatatgagga ttttgactgg gaaggcgaca ctcttttgca ctttccaaaa 840
gaaaattact tcatttatga aatgcatgtt cggtcattca cccgagatcc gtcttccag 900
gtttcccatc ctggaacttt ccttggtatc atcgaaaaaa tagaccacct caaacaacta 960
ggcgttcatg cagttgaact ccttcctatt ttcgaattcg atgaaaccgt ccatccattt 1020
aaaaatcagg acttcccca cctgtgtaac tattgggggt attcttcggg gaattttttc 1080
tgcccccttc gccgttatat ttatggggca gacccttgcg ctccggcccg agagttcaag 1140
actcttgta aagcgttaca ccgtgcggga atcgaaagta ttctcgatgt cgttttcaat 1200
catacaggct ttgaa 1215

```

&lt;210&gt; 62

&lt;211&gt; 688

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 62

```

gtggatccaa aaaagaatct aaaaagccat acaaagattg cgttacttct tgcgatgcct 60
ctaacacttt atcagcgtca tctttgagaa gcatctcaat gagcgctttt tcttctctag 120
catgccgcac atccgcttct tcatgttctg tgaaatatgc atagtcttca ggattggaaa 180
atccaaagta ctcatgcaat ccacgaattt tctctctagc gatacgtgga atttgactct 240
cataagaata caaagcagcc actcctgcag cttaaagaatc tcctgtacac caccgcatga 300
aagtagctac tttcgctttt gctgcttcac taggctcatg agcctctaac tcttctggag 360
taactcctag agcaaacaca aactgcttcc acaaatcaat atgattaggg taaccgttct 420
cttcatccat caagttatct aacaataact tacgcgcctc taaatcatcg caacgactat 480
gaatcgagaa taaatatatta ggaaaggctt tgatattgaa ataatagtct ttggcacgag 540
cctgtaattg ctcttttagta agctccccct tcgaccattt cacataaaac gtgtgttcta 600
gcatatgctt attttgaata attaaatcta actgatctaa aaaattcata aacacctcca 660

```

tcattttcttt tcttgactcc acgtaacc

688

&lt;210&gt; 63

&lt;211&gt; 269

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 63

```

atgttgaaat cacacaagct gttcctaaat atgctacggt aggatctccc tctcctgttg 60
aaattactgc tacaggtaaa agggattgtg ttgatgttat cattactcag caattaccat 120
gtgaagcaga gttcgtacgc agtgatccag cgacaactcc tactgctgat ggtaagctag 180
tttggaaaaat tgaccgctta ggacaaggcg aaaagagtaa aattactgta tgggtaaaac 240
ctcttaaaga aggttgctgc tttacagct 269

```

&lt;210&gt; 64

&lt;211&gt; 1339

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 64

```

cttttattat ggcttctggg gatgatgtca acgatatcga cctgctatct cgaggagatt 60
ttaaaattgt tatacagacg gctccagagg agatgcatgg attagcggac tttttggctc 120
ccccggcgaa ggatcttggt attctctccg cctgggaagc tggtagagctg cgttacaaac 180
agctagttaa tccttaggaa acatttcttg acctatgccc atcacattgg ctccgtgatc 240
cacatagaga gtttctcccg taattgcgct agctagggga gagactaaga aggctgctgc 300
tgcgctact tgctcagctt ccattggaga aggtagtggg gccagctctt ggtagtaatc 360
caccattctc tcaataaatc caatagcttt tcttcgacgg ctagctaattg gcrctgccga 420
gatagtattc actcggactc cccaacgtcg gccggcttcc caagccagta cttttgtatc 480
actttctaaa gcagcttttg ctgcgttcat tcttcgccca taccctggaa cagcacgcat 540
ggaagcaaga taagttagag agatggtgct agctcctgca ttcataattg ggccaaaatg 600
agagagaagg ctgataaagg agtagctgga tgtacttaag gcggcaagat agcctttacg 660
agaggtatca agtaatggtt tagcaatttc cggactgttt gctaaagagt gaacaagaat 720
atcaatgtgt ccaaaatctt ttttcacctg ttctacaact tcggatacag tgtaccacga 780
aagatctttg taacgtttat tttccaaaat ttcttgagga atatcttctg ggggtgtcgaa 840
actggcatcc atgggataga ttttagcgaa agtttagcaat tctccattgg agagttcacg 900
agatgcattg aattttccta actcccaaga ttgagagaaa attttataga taggaaccca 960
ggtccccaca agtatggttg cgctgcttc tgctaacatt ttggcaatgc cccagccata 1020
cccgttatca tcgctatgc cggtatgaa agcaattttt cctgttaaat caattttcaa 1080
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aaagagtttc cttgtcaaatt tcttatatgg gtagagttaa tcaactgttt tcaagtgatt 1260
tatgtttatt ttaaaataat ttgttttaac aactgtttta tagttttaat ttttaaagtg 1320
tgaaaaacag gttttatat 1339

```

&lt;210&gt; 65

&lt;211&gt; 195

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 65

```

Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala
      5                                10                        15

```

```

Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly
      20                        25                        30

```

Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu  
                   50                                  55                                  60  
 His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His  
                   65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr  
                                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe  
                   100                                  105                                  110  
 Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu  
                   115                                  120                                  125  
 Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro  
                   130                                  135                                  140  
 Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile  
                   145                                  150                                  155                                  160  
 Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly  
                                   165                                  170                                  175  
 Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln  
                   180                                  185                                  190  
 Thr Met Asp  
                   195

<210> 66  
 <211> 520  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 66  
 gatccgaatt cggcacgagg aggaatggaa gggccctccg attttaaatac tgctaccatg 60  
 ccattcacta gaaactccat aacagcgggt ttctctgatg gcgagtaaga agcaagcatt 120  
 tgatgtaaat tagcgcaatt agagggggat gaggttactt ggaaatataa ggagcgaagc 180  
 gatgaaggag atgtatttgc tctggaagca aaggtttctg aagctaacag aacattgcgt 240  
 cctccaacaa tcgcctgagg attctggctc atcagttgat gctttgcctg aatgagagcg 300  
 gacttaagtt tcccatcaga gggagctatt tgaattagat aatcaagagc tagatccttt 360  
 attgtgggat cagaaaattt acttgtagc gcacgcagaa tttcgtcaga agaagaatca 420  
 tcacgaacg aatttttcaa tcctcgaaaa tcttctccag agacttcgga aagatcttct 480  
 gtgaaacgat cttcaagagg agtatcgct ttttctctg 520

<210> 67  
 <211> 276  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 67

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagg tattgaagga gaaggatctg actcgatcta tgaaatcatg 60
atgcctatct atgaagttat gaatatggat ctagaaacac gaagatcttt tgcggtacag 120
caagggcact atcaggaccc aagagcttca gattatgacc tcccacgtgc tagcgactat 180
gatttgctta gaagcccata tctactcca ctttgcctt ctagatatca gctacagaat 240
atggatgtag aagcagggtt ccgtgaggca gtttat 276

```

&lt;210&gt; 68

&lt;211&gt; 248

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 68

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagg tgttcaagaa tatgtccttc aagaatgggt taaattgaaa 60
gatctaccgg tagaagagtt gctagaaaaa cgatatcaga aattccgaac gataggtcta 120
tatgaaactt cttctgaaag cgattctgag gcataagaag catttagttt tattcggttt 180
ttctctttta tccatattag ggctaacgat aacgtctcaa gcagaaattt tttctctagg 240
tcttattg 248

```

&lt;210&gt; 69

&lt;211&gt; 715

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (34)

&lt;223&gt; n=A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 69

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgaga aggtagatcc gatntcagca aaagtgctcc taaaggaaga 60
ttccttcggt atcctgcagc aaataagggtg gcacactcca tctcggacag tttgagcttt 120
atcttccatc agttttcgac ggaactcttt attaaactcc caaaaccgaa tgtagatcgt 180
gtgggtgatg cctatatggt aagggagggt tttggcttcg agaattattg tgatcatttt 240
ttgtacgaca aaattagcta atgcagggac ctctgggggg aagtatgcat ctgatgttcc 300
atcttttcgg atgctagcaa cagggacaaa ataatctcct atttggtagt gggatcttaa 360
gcctccgcac atgcccacaa tgatcgctgc tgtagcattg ggaaggaaa aacacagatc 420
tacggtgaaga gctgctcctg gagagcctaa tttaaaatcg atgattgagg tgtgaatttg 480
aggcgcagtc gctgccgaaa acatggatcc tcgagaaaca gggacctgat agatttcagc 540
gaaaacatcc acggtaatat ccmaaattag taagaaggag atagggctgg aactcttgaa 600
tggttagagcc ggtatagcgc tctagcatgt cacaggcgat tgtttcttcg ctgatttttt 660
tatgttgatg ggtcataaat cacagatatt ataatgggta gagaatcttt ttttc 715

```

&lt;210&gt; 70

&lt;211&gt; 323

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 70

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagc agaacgtaaa cagcacactt aaaccgtgta tgagggttaa 60
cactgttttg caagcaaaaca accattcctc tttccacatc gttcttacca atacctctga 120
ggagcaatcc aacattctct cctgcacgac cttctgggag ttcttttctg aacatttcaa 180
ccccagtaac aatcgtttct ttagtatctc taagaccgac caactgaact ttatcgga 240
ctttaacaat tccacgctca atacgtccag ttactacagt tctcgtccg gagatagaga 300

```

acacgtcctc aatgggcatt aag

323

<210> 71  
 <211> 715  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 71  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg aaaaaaagat tctctaacca ttataaatatc tgtgatttat 60  
 gacccatcaa cataaaaaaa tcagcgaaga aacaatcgcc tgtgacatgc tagagcggct 120  
 ataccggctc taccattcaa gagttccagc cctatctcct tcttactaat tttgggtatt 180  
 acgtggatgt tttcgctgaa atctatcagg tccctgtttc tcgaggatcc atgttttcgg 240  
 gcagcgcgatg cgccctcaaat tcacacctca atcatcgatt ttaaattagg ctctccagga 300  
 gcagctctta ccgtagatct gtgttctttc ctcccgaatg ctacagcagc gatcatgttg 360  
 ggcattgtgcg gaggtttaag atcccactac caaataggag attattttgt ccctgttgct 420  
 agcatccgaa aagatggaac atcagatgca tacttcccc cagagggtccc tgcattagct 480  
 aattttgtcg tacaaaaaat gatcaccaat attctcgaag ccaaaaacct cccttaccat 540  
 ataggcatca cccacacgac taacattcgg ttttgggagt ttaataaaga gttccgtcga 600  
 aaactatatg aaaataaagc tcaaactgtc gagatggagt gtgccacctt atttgctgca 660  
 ggataccgaa ggaatcttcc tttaggagca cttttgctga tatcgatct acctt 715

<210> 72  
 <211> 641  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (550)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (559)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (575)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (583)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (634)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (638)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 72  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgaga tctcctcgag ctcgatcaaa cccacacttg ggacaagtac 60  
 ctacaacata acggtccgct aaaaacttcc cttcttcctc agaatacagc tgttcgggtca 120  
 cctgattctc taccagtccg cgttcctgca agtttcgata gaaatcttgc acaatagcag 180  
 gatgataagc gttcgtagtt ctggaaaaga aatctacaga aattcccaat ttcttgaagg 240  
 tatctttatg aagcttatga tacatgtcga catattcttg ataccccatg cctgccaact 300  
 ctgcattaag ggtaattgcg attccgtatt catcagaacc acaaatatac aaaacctctt 360  
 tgcctttagt tctctgaaaa cgcgcataaa catctgcagg caaataagca ccggtaatat 420  
 gtccaaaatg caaaggacca tttgcgtaag gcaacgcaga agtaataaga atacgggaag 480



attccactat ttcacgtcgc tccagttgta cagagaagga tcttttcttc tggatgttcc 540  
 gaaaccttgn tctcttcgnc tctctcctgt agcanacaaa tgnctctctc gacatctctt 600  
 tcagcgtatt cggactgatg ccctaaagat cccnggangt t 641

<210> 73  
 <211> 584  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (460)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (523)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (541)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (546)  
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 73  
 gaattcggca cgagacattt ctagaatgga accggcaaca aacaaaaact ttgtatctga 60  
 agatgacttt aagcaatctt tagatagggg agattttttg gaatgggtct ttttatttgg 120  
 gacttattac ggaacgagta aggcgggagat ttctagagtt ctgcaaaagg gtaagcactg 180  
 catagccgtg attgatgtac aaggagcttt ggctctgaag aagcaaatgc cggcagtcac 240  
 tattttttatt caagctccct ctcaagaaga acttgagcgc cgtttgaatg ctctgggattc 300  
 agagaaagat ttccagaaga aagaaagatt agagcatagc gctgtcgaag ttgctgccgc 360  
 tagcgaattt gattatgttg tggttaatga tgatttgatt acagcatatc aagttttaag 420  
 aagtattttt atagctgaag aacataggat gagtcatggn tagaaaagat cgtttaacta 480  
 atgaaagact gaataagcta tttgatagcc cctttagttt ggntaattac gtaattaagc 540  
 nagctnagaa caaaattgct agaggagatg ttcgttcttc taac 584

<210> 74  
 <211> 465  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 74  
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 taagaaatta ttttcgagtg aaagagctag gcgtaatcat tacagatagc catactactc 120  
 caatgcggcg tggagtactg ggtatcgggc tgtgttggtg tggattttct ccattacaca 180  
 actatatagg atcgctagat tgtttcggtc gtcccttaca gatgacgcaa agtaatcttg 240  
 tagatgcctt agcagttgcg gctgttgttt gtatgggaga ggggaatgag caaacaccgt 300  
 tagcgggtgat agagcaggca cctaatatgg tctaccattc atatcctact tctcgagaag 360  
 agtattgttc tttgcgcata gatgaaacag aggacttata cggacctttt ttgcaagcgg 420  
 ttaccgtgga gtcaagaaaa gaaatgatgg aggtgtttat gaatt 465

<210> 75  
 <211> 545  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 75

```

gaattcggca cgagatgaaa agtttagcgtc acaggggatt ctcctaccaaa agaattccga 60
aaagttttct tccaaaaaac tcttcctctc ttgatttagtg atccctctgc aactacttta 120
ctatatgttc tgtgaaatat gcatagtcctt caggattgga aaatccaaag tactcagtca 180
atccacgaat tttctctcta gcgatacgtg gaatttgact ctcataagaa taaaaagcag 240
ccactcctgc agctaaagaa tctcctgtac accaccgcat gaaagtagct actttcgctt 300
ttgctgcttc actaggctca tgagcctcta actcttctgg agtaactcct agagcaaaca 360
caaaactgctt ccacaaatca atatgattag ggtaaccggt ctcttcattcc atcaagttat 420
ctaacaataa cttacgcgcc tctaaatcat cgcaacgact atgaatcgca gataaatatt 480
taggaaaggc tttgatattg aaataatagt ctttggcata cgcctgtaat tgctctttag 540
taagc                                         545

```

&lt;210&gt; 76

&lt;211&gt; 797

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (788)

&lt;223&gt; n=A,T,C or G

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (789)

&lt;223&gt; n=A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 76

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgaga tacgctagat gcgataaatg cggataatga ggattatcct 60
aaaccagggtg acttcccacg atcttccttc tctagtagcg ctcctcatgc tccagtacct 120
caatctgaga ttccaacgtc acctacctca acacagcctc catcaccta acttgtaaaa 180
actgtaataa aaagagcgcg cttcctttat gcaaaatcaa tttgaacaac tctttactga 240
attagggact caaatcaaca gccctcttac tctgattcc aataatgcct gtatagttcg 300
ctttggatac aacaatgttg ctgtacaaat tgaagaggat ggtaattcag gatttttagt 360
tgctggagtc atgcttggaa aacttccaga gaataccttt agacaaaaaa ttttcaaagc 420
tgctttgtct atcaatggat ctccgcaatc taatattaaa ggcaactctag gatacgggtga 480
aatctctaac caactctatc tctgtgatcg gcttaacatg acctatctaa atggagaaaa 540
gctcgcccggt tacttagttc ttttttcgca gcatgccaat atctggatgc aatctatctc 600
aaaaggagaa cttccagatt tacatgctct aggtatgtat cacctgtaaa ttatgccgtc 660
attatcccaa tcccgcagta tcatccagca atcttccatt cgaaagattt ggaatcagat 720
agatacttct cctaagcatg ggggtatgcg taccggttat ttttctcttc atactcaaaa 780
aaagttgnng gggaata                                         797

```

&lt;210&gt; 77

&lt;211&gt; 399

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 77

```

catatgcatt accatcacca tcacatgccg cgcattcatt gaattgatatt tcttgcaaaag 60
aaaaagttta aaataagtct gacatatatt tatggaatag gatcagctcg ttctgatgaa 120
atcattaaaa agttgaagtt agatcctgag gcaagagcct ctgaattaac tgaagaagaa 180
gtaggacgac tgaactctct gctacaatca gaataaccg tagaagggga tttgcgacgt 240
cgtgttcaat cggatatcaa aagattgatc gccatccatt cttatcgagg tcagagacat 300
agactttctt taccagtaag aggacaacgt acaaaaacta attctcgtac tcgaaaagggt 360
aaaagaaaaa cagtcgcagg taagaagaaa taagaattc                                         399

```

<210> 78  
 <211> 285  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 78  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca catgagtc aaataaaaa actctgcttt tatgcatccc 60  
 gtgaacattt ccacagattt agcagttata gttggcaagg gacctatgcc cagaaccgaa 120  
 attgtaaaga aagtttggga atacattaaa aaacacaact gtcaggatca aaaaaataaa 180  
 cgtaatatcc ttcccgatgc gaatcttgcc aaagtctttg gctctagtga tcctatcgac 240  
 atgttccaaa tgaccaaaagc cctttccaaa catattgtaa aataa 285

<210> 79  
 <211> 950  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 79  
 aaattaactc gagcacaat tacggcaatt gctgagcaaa agatgaagga catggatgtc 60  
 gttcttttag agtccgccga gagaatgggt gaagggactg cccgaagcat ggggttagat 120  
 gtagagtaat tagttaaga gctgcataat tatgacaaag catggaaaac gcattcgtgg 180  
 tatccaagag acttacgatt tagctaagtc gtattctttg ggtgaagcga tagatatttt 240  
 aaaacagtgt cctactgtgc gtttcgatca aacggttgat gtgtctgtta aattagggat 300  
 cgatccaaga aagagtgtac agcaaattcg tgggttcgggt tctttacctc acggtacagg 360  
 taaagttttg cgaatttttag tttttgctgc tggagataag gctgcagagg ctattgaagc 420  
 aggagcggac ttgtttggta gcgacgactt ggtagaaaaa atcaaagggt gatgggttga 480  
 ctctgatgtt gcggttgcca ctcccgatat gatgagagag gtcggaaaagc taggaaaagt 540  
 tttagggtcca agaaaacctta tgcctacgcc taaagccgga actgtaacaa cagatgtggt 600  
 taaaactatt gcggaactgc gaaaaggtaa aattgaattt aaagctgac gagctggtgt 660  
 atgcaacgtc ggagttgcga agctttcttt cgatagtgcg caaatcaaag aaaatgttga 720  
 agcgttgtgt gcagccttag ttaaagctaa gcccgcaact gctaaaggac aatatttagt 780  
 taatttcact atttctcga ccatggggcc aggggttacc gtggatacta gggagttgat 840  
 tgcgttataa ttctaagttt aaagaggaaa aatgaaagaa gagaaaaagt tgctgcttcg 900  
 cgagggttgaa gaaaagataa ccgcttctca aggttttatt ttgttgagat 950

<210> 80  
 <211> 395  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 80  
 tttcaaggat tttgttttcc cgatcatctt actaaatgca gctccaacaa tcacatcatg 60  
 ggctgggtta gcatctaagg caacagaagc tcctctgctg taataagtga attcttcaga 120  
 agtaggtgtt cctacttgcg atagcatcgt tcctagtcct gatatccaca gggtgttata 180  
 gctaacttca tcaaagcgag ctagattcat tttatcgttg agcaagcctt gtttgactgt 240  
 gaccattgac atttgagatc ccagaatcga gttcgcatag aaatgattgt ctctaggtac 300  
 ataagcccat tgtctataag agtcaaattt ccagagcgct gagatcgctt cattttgtag 360  
 ttgatcagga tccagagtga gtgttcctgt atatc 395

<210> 81  
 <211> 2085  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 81

```

atttggcgaa ggagtttggg ctacggctat taataaatca ttcgtgttcg ctgcctccaa 60
gaccagattg tgtactttct tatgaagaat ctccatttga gcaaattgtg cgttggggag 120
agtctcagtt agaacaattt gctcaagtag gtttagatac aagttggcaa gttgttttcg 180
atccaggaat aggatttggg aagactcccg ttcagtcgat gttattgatg gatggagtaa 240
agcagtttaa acgtgtttta gagtgtcctg tattaatagg ccattctaga aaatcgtgtt 300
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aaaagcgaaa gtagctactt tcatgcggtg gtgtacagga gattcttttag ctgcaggagt 2040
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```

<210> 82

<211> 405

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 82

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gcaatcatta tgcaacgagt ggtttgaaaa gcgggtacaa tattgggagt accgatgggt 120
ttctccctgt cattgggcct gttatatggg agtcggaggg tcttttccgc gcttatattt 180
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atagttggca ggacatggaa gattttgatc cttcaggacc gcctccttgg gaagaattgt 300
attggctcca taaagggagg agaaaacttc gatataggga atcgtatcaa ggtgaaagta 360
gcaaaaaata aattagctcc tccattccga actgcagaat ttgat 405

```

<210> 83

<211> 379

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 83

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ttgcgagggg aagagtgggt aagttctaca cctaaacacc ttcttcttta caaagctttt 240
gggtgggagc ctccgcagtt tttccatag cgcgttcttc taaatcctga tggaagtaag 300
ctttccaaga gaaagaatcc tacttctatt ttttactatc gggatgctgg atacaaaaaa 360
gaagcgttca tgaatttcc 379
```

&lt;210&gt; 84

&lt;211&gt; 715

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 84

```
tcaatcctgt attaataatt ctggttctta gactacataa attaggaacg cctgatgagt 60
atccataact aatcgcgtag ggcttagaat caccttctcg taccaaagct agaacaacgc 120
cgccttccat tcttgatgca ataatatctg ctgagactaa gaacatgctc ccagagcttt 180
tggtgtgac tgtgaatttt cctatttcag ttccctctaa taaagtttca atgttcctgg 240
gagtgaataa cccgttgcatt tgaattttat tagtgattgg aaagttgtta aaagctttca 300
acaaacctag agaagggctt gttgtgattt tgtctaaaat atcttggact gtacctcaa 360
caatagtatc agcaattcca ccaagaattt gatctcccaa cttttctaga ataagctggg 420
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caaggattat ttgctggctc ttgagcggct ctgtcatttg cccaactttg atattatcag 600
caaagacgca gttttgagtg ttatacaaat aaaaaccaga atttccatt ttaaaactct 660
tttttatttt gagctttaa taaattaggt ttttagtttc aagtttgcta ttaat 715
```

&lt;210&gt; 85

&lt;211&gt; 476

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 85

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ctcgtgccgc tgcgtgccgc cgtgccggtc ttttagaaga gcgtgaagct ttaaataatt 60
cgattacgtt tatcatggat aagcgttaatt ggatagaaac cgagtctgaa caggtacaag 120
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gaggtattgc gtgtggatct ttttcttccg caggcgggtc ttctgtttta gggactattg 300
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agaatgctgg tgtgctcacc tttaaagaca acattgtgaa gacttttgc tccaat 476
```

&lt;210&gt; 86

&lt;211&gt; 1551

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 86

```
gcgtatcgat atttcttctg ttacattctt tatagggatt ctggttgctg ttaatgcgct 60
aacctactct catgtattac gggattttat tgtgagtatg gatgcgctgt tttctcgtaa 120
cacgcttgct gttcttttag gtttagtctc tagcgtttta gataatgtgc cattagtcgc 180
tgacaacaata ggtatgtatg acttacctat gaacgatcct ctttggaac tcattgccta 240
tacagcaggc acagggggaa gtattctcat cattggatcc gctgcagggt ttgctacat 300
gggaatggaa aaagtgagtt tcggctggta tgtcaaacac gcttcttgga ttgctttagc 360
```

```

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ctattctagg cccctttttg aatggaaaaa tgggtttttg gagaacatcg attatgaaaa 540
tgaataggat ttggctatta ctgcttacct tttcttctgc catacattct cctgtacgag 600
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ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgct c 1551

```

<210> 87

<211> 3031

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 87

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atcccgtggt tttccaaggt gtggaccaac aggatcaagt ctcttcccaa gggtaattt 240
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aaaggagaac ttccagattt acatgctcta g 3031

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&lt;210&gt; 88

&lt;211&gt; 976

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 88

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&lt;210&gt; 89

&lt;211&gt; 94

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 89

Met His His His His His Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala

5 10 15  
 Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr  
 35 40 45  
 Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp  
 65 70 75 80  
 Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys  
 85 90

<210> 90  
 <211> 474  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 90  
 Met Ala Ser His His His His His Met Asn Glu Ala Phe Asp Cys  
 5 10 15  
 Val Val Ile Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Val Ala Ala Ile Thr Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ala Gln Ala Gly Leu Lys Thr Ala Leu Ile Glu Lys Arg Glu Ala Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Thr Cys Leu Asn Arg Gly Cys Ile Pro Ser Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Ala Glu Val Val Thr Gln Ile Arg His Ala Asp Gln Phe Gly Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Val Glu Gly Phe Ser Ile Asn Tyr Pro Ala Met Val Gln Arg Lys  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Ser Val Val Arg Ser Ile Arg Asp Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Ile Arg  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Asn Lys Ile Thr Val Phe Ser Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu Ile Ser Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Thr Glu Val Lys Ile Leu Gly Glu Asn Pro Ser Val Ile Lys Ala His  
 130 135 140  
 Ser Ile Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Ser Glu Pro Arg Ala Phe Pro Gly Ile  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Phe Ser Ala Glu Ser Pro Arg Ile Leu Cys Ser Thr Gly Val Leu



165								170				175			
Asn	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Gln	Lys	Met	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
			180				185					190			
Ile	Gly	Cys	Glu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Leu	Phe	His	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Val
			195				200					205			
Ser	Val	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Asp
			210				215					220			
Ile	Ser	Lys	Thr	Met	Phe	Asp	Lys	Phe	Thr	Arg	Gln	Gly	Leu	Arg	Phe
225				230						235			240		
Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val
			245				250					255			
Arg	Leu	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asn	Val	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Val	Leu	Val
			260				265					270			
Ser	Ile	Gly	Arg	Arg	Leu	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ala
			275				280					285			
Gly	Val	Ile	Cys	Asp	Glu	Arg	Gly	Val	Ile	Pro	Thr	Asp	Ala	Thr	Met
			290				295					300			
Arg	Thr	Asn	Val	Pro	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ile	Thr	Gly	Lys
305				310						315			320		
Trp	Gln	Leu	Ala	His	Val	Ala	Ser	His	Gln	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ala	Ala	Arg
			325				330					335			
Asn	Ile	Gly	Gly	His	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Ser
			340				345					350			
Val	Ile	Phe	Thr	Phe	Pro	Glu	Val	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr
			355				360					365			
Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gln	Lys	Ile	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Phe	Pro	Phe
			370				375					380			
Arg	Ala	Ile	Gly	Lys	Ala	Val	Ala	Met	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly	Phe	Ala
385				390						395			400		
Ala	Ile	Ile	Ser	His	Glu	Thr	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val
			405				410					415			
Ile	Gly	Pro	His	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ala	Val
			420				425					430			
Arg	Asn	Glu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Ile	His	Ala	His
			435				440					445			
Pro	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Val	Trp	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Asp
			450				455					460			

Thr Pro Leu His Met Pro Pro Ala Lys Lys  
465 470

<210> 91  
<211> 129  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 91  
Met His His His His His Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile  
5 10 15  
Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile  
20 25 30  
Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro  
35 40 45  
Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn  
50 55 60  
Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg  
65 70 75 80  
Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg Leu Ile Ala Ile His Ser Tyr Arg Gly  
85 90 95  
Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr  
100 105 110  
Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys  
115 120 125

Lys

<210> 92  
<211> 202  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 92  
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5 10 15  
Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile  
20 25 30  
Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro  
35 40 45  
Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp

50	55	60
Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser		
65	70	75 80
Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp		
	85 90	95
Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser		
	100 105	110
Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu		
	115 120	125
Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His		
	130 135	140
Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu		
	145 150	155 160
Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys		
	165 170	175
Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu		
	180 185	190
Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln Thr Met Asp		
	195 200	

<210> 93  
 <211> 19  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> made in a lab

<400> 93
Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp
1 5 10 15
Asp Lys Leu

<210> 94  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 94
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1 5 10 15  
 Val Phe Gly Thr  
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<210> 95  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 95  
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Lys Pro Ile  
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<210> 96  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 96  
 Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met  
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 Phe Gln Met Thr  
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<210> 97  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 97  
 Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 Met Val Ser Gln  
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<210> 98  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 98

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Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Thr Glu Lys Pro  
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<210> 99  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 99  
 Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 100  
 <211> 15  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
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<400> 100  
 Lys Met Trp Asp Tyr Ile Lys Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 101  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
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<220>  
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 Gln Asp Gln Lys  
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<210> 102  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 102  
 Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Arg Asn Ile

20

<210> 103  
 <211> 15  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 103  
 Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 104  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 104  
 Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Asp Tyr Val  
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<210> 105  
 <211> 21  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 105  
 Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Val Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg  
 20

<210> 106  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 106  
 Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ile Ser Leu Thr  
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<210> 107  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 107  
 Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln.  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Ser Asp Tyr Val  
                   20

<210> 108  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 108  
 Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Arg Arg Val Gln  
                   20

<210> 109  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 109  
 Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg  
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 Arg Arg Val Gln  
                   20

<210> 110  
 <211> 1461  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 110  
 ctatctatga agttatgaat atggatctag aaacacgaag atcttttgcg gtacagcaag 60  
 ggcactatca ggacccaaga gcttcagatt atgacctccc acgtgctagc gactatgatt 120  
 tgcctagaag cccatatacct actccacett tgccttctag atatcagcta cagaatatgg 180  
 atgtagaagc agggttccgt gaggcagttt atgcttcttt tgtagcagga atgtacaatt 240  
 atgtagtgac acagccgcaa gagcgtattc ccaatagtca gcagggtggaa gggattctgc 300  
 gtgatatgct taccaacggg tcacagacat tttagcaacct gatgcagcgt tgggatagag 360

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aagtcgatag ggaataaaact ggtatctacc ataggtttgt atcaaaaaac taagcccacc 420
aagaagaaat tctcttttggg gggcttcttt ttttattcaa aaaagaaagc cctcttcaag 480
attatctcgt gccgctcgtg ccgaattcgg cacgagcggc acgaggagct gtaagtaagt 540
attgccaaga gttggaagaa aaaatattag atttgtgtaa gcgtcatgcc gcaacaattt 600
gctccattga ggaggatgct aaacaagaaa ttcgtcatca gacagaaagg tttaaacagc 660
ggttgcaaca aaatcagaac acttgccagtc aattaacagc agagttgtgt aaattgagat 720
ctgagaataa ggcattatcg gagcggctgc aggtgcaggc atcccgtcgt aaaaaataat 780
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tcttacggac gatctccaag ctttgggaagc taaggtaatg gaatttgaga ttgattgttt 1380
ggacagatta gagaaaaatg agcaagcttt attgtccgat gtgcgcttag ttttatctag 1440
ctacacaaga tggttggata g                                     1461

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<210> 111

<211> 267

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 111

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gtcctcttct tattatagca gaagacattg aaggcgaagc tttagctact ttggtcgtga 60
acagaattcg tggaggattc cgggtttgct cagttaaagc tccaggcttt ggagatagaa 120
gaaaagctat gttggaagac atcgctatct taactggcgg tcaactcatt agcgaagagt 180
tgggcatgaa attagaaaac gctaacttag ctatgttagg taaagctaaa aaagttatcg 240
tttctaaaga agacacgacc atcgctcg                                     267

```

<210> 112

<211> 698

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 112

```

tgataagcaa gcaaccgctc aactagcagc tctaactatt aaaaaaatcc tctgttttga 60
tgaaaattcc tacgagaagg agctggcatg cttagaaaag aaacgcagta gcgtacaaaa 120
agatctgagc caactgaaaa aatacacagt tctctacatc aagaagctgc tcgaaaccta 180
cagacaactc gggcatcgaa agacaaaaat tgcaaaaatt gatgacctac ctaccgagag 240
agtctccgct cataagaaag caaaagaact cgctgcgctc gatcaagaag agaacttcta 300
aaacgtgact cggcccttga gatccttaaa ctctcgggcc aaaaagacta cagtcttctc 360
gagaagaaaa acggtgttag aaaatacgcg cgctaagact ttctctaaca atgactcaaa 420
aagctgtaaa cgtatacggt taccgctctt ccataatttc taggctgact ttcacattat 480
ctcgacttgc tacggaaacc aataaagtac ggatagcctt aatagtgcgt ctttctttac 540
cgataatttt accgatatct cccttagcaa cagtcaattc gtagataatc gtattggttc 600
cctgcacctc tttcagatgc acttcctctg gcttatcaac aagatttttt acaatgtacg 660
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<210> 113

<211> 1142

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia



&lt;400&gt; 113

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agagttgata aaaaaagaag cggatgctta tttgttttgt gagaaaagcg ggatatatct 120
aacgaaaaaa gaaggtatatt tgattccttc tgcagggatt gatgaatcga atacggacca 180
gcctttttgtt ttatatccta aagatatttt gggatcgtgt aatcgcatcg gagaatgggt 240
aagaaattat tttcgagtga aagagctagg cgtaatcatt acagatagcc atactactcc 300
aatgcggcgt ggagtactgg gtatcgggct gtgttggtat ggattttctc cattacacaa 360
ctatatagga tcgctagatt gtttcggtcg tcccttacag atgacgcaaa gtaatcttgt 420
agatgcctta gcagttgcgg ctgttgtttg tatgggagag gggaatgagc aaacaccgtt 480
agcggtgata gagcaggcac ctaatatggt ctaccattca taccctactt ctcgagaaga 540
gtattgttct ttgcgcatag atgaaacaga ggacttatac ggaccttttt tgcaagcggg 600
tacgtggagt caagaaaaga aatgatggag gtgtttatga attttttaga tcagttagat 660
ttaattattc aaaataagca tatgctagaa cacacgtttt atgtgaaatg gtcgaagggg 720
gagcttacta aagagcaatt acaggcgtat gccaaagact attatttaca tatcaaagcc 780
tttcctaaat atttatctgc gattcatagt cgttgcgatg atttagaggc gcgtaagtta 840
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ggagtggctg ctttgatttc ttatgagagt caaattccac gtatcgctag agagaaaatt 1080
cgtggattga ctgagtactt tggattttcc aatcctgaag actatgcata tttcacagaa 1140
ca 1142

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&lt;210&gt; 114

&lt;211&gt; 976

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 114

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agggtggatgg ggcgcctgtc caagatgtgc tcgctactct atatggaagc aatcacaaag 60
ggactgcagc tgaagagtcg gctgctttaa gaacactatt ttctcgcatg gcctctttag 120
ggcacaaagt accttctggg cgcactactt taaagattcg tcgtcctttt ggtactacga 180
gagaagttcg tgtgaaatyg cgttatgttc ctgaagggtg aggagatttg gctaccatag 240
ctccttctat cagggctcca cagttacaga aatcgatgag aagctttttc cctaagaaag 300
atgatgcgtt tcatcggtct agttcgctat tctactctcc aatggttccg catttttggg 360
cagagcttcg caatcattat gcaacgagtg gtttgaaaag cgggtacaat attgggagta 420
ccgatgggtt tctccctgtc attgggcctg ttatatggga gtcggagggg cttttccgcg 480
cttatatttc ttcggtgact gatggggatg gtaagagcca taaagtagga tttctaagaa 540
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aagaatttgc taagattatt caagtatttt cttctaatac agaagctttg attatcgacc 660
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ttggacgtca agtattgaat tggtggagta aaggggatat cgagttatca acacctattc 960
ctctttttgg ttttga 976

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&lt;210&gt; 115

&lt;211&gt; 995

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 115

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ttatcctaga aatttggtgt tcaatatgag cgaaaaaaga aagtctaaca aaattattgg 60
tatcgacctc gggacgacca actcttgcgt ctctgttatg gaagggtggc aacctaaagt 120

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tattgctctt tctgaaggaa ctctgtactac tccttctatc gttgctttta aaggtggcga 180
aactcttggt ggaattcctg caaaacgtca ggcagtaacc aatcctgaaa aaacattggc 240
ttctactaag cgattcatcg gtagaaaatt ctctgaagtc gaatctgaaa ttaaaacagt 300
cccctacaaa gttgctccta actcgaaagg agatgcggtc tttgatgtgg aacaaaaact 360
gtacactcca gaagaaatcg gcgctcagat cctcatgaag atgaaggaaa ctgctgaggc 420
ttatctcgga gaaacagtaa cggaagcagt cattaccgta ccagcttact ttaacgattc 480
tcaaagagct tctacaaaag atgctggacg tatcgagga ttagatgtta aacgcattat 540
tcctgaacca acagcggccg ctcttgctta tggatttgat aaggaaggag ataaaaaat 600
cgccgtcttc gacttaggag gaggaacttt cgatatttct atcttgaaa tcggtgacgg 660
agtttttgaa gttctctcaa ccaacgggga tactcacttg ggaggagacg acttcgacgg 720
agtcattcat aactggatgc ttgatgaatt caaaaaacaa gaaggcattg atctaagcaa 780
agataacatg gctttgcaaa gattgaaaga tgcctgctgaa aaagcaaaaa tagaattgtc 840
tgggtgatcg tctactgaaa tcaatcagcc attcatcact atcgacgcta atggacctaa 900
acatttggct ttaactctaa ctgcgcgtca attcgaacac ctagcttcct ctctcattga 960
gcgaaccaaa caaccttgtg ctcaggcttt aaaag 995

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<210> 116

<211> 437

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 116

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gtcacagcta aaggcgggtg gctttatact gataagaatc tttcgattac taacatcaca 60
ggaattatcg aaattgcaaa taacaaagcg acagatgttg gaggtggtgc ttacgtaaaa 120
ggaaccctta cttgtaaaaa ctctcaccgt ctacaatttt tgaaaaactc ttccgataaa 180
caagggtggag gaatctacgg agaagacaac atcacctat ctaatttgac agggaagact 240
ctattccaag agaatactgc caaaaaagag ggcgggtggac tcttcataaa aggtacagat 300
aaagctctta caatgacagg actggatagt ttctgtttta ttaataacac atcagaaaaa 360
catggtggtg gagectttgt taccaaagaa atctctcaga cttacacctc tgatgtggaa 420
acaattccag gaatcac 437

```

<210> 117

<211> 446

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 117

```

aagtttacct agaccaaact gaagatgacg aaggaaaagt tgttttatcc agagaaaaag 60
caacaagaca acgacaatgg gaatacattc ttgctcactg cgaggaagggt tctattgtta 120
agggacaaat taccgaaaaa gttaagggtg gtttgatcgt agatattggt atggaagcct 180
tccttccagg atcccaataa gacaataaga agatcaagaa cttagatgat tacgtaggca 240
aggtttgtga gttcaaaatt ctcaaaatca acgtggatcg tcggaacggt gttgtatcta 300
gaagagaact tctcgaagct gaacgcattt ctaagaaagc agagttgatc gagcaaatca 360
ctatcggtga acgtcgcaaa ggtatcggtt agaatatcac agatttcgga gtattccttg 420
atcttgatgg cattgacggc ctactc 446

```

<210> 118

<211> 951

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 118

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agtattgcga aatattactg tgagaagcaa tgctgagagc ggttctagta aaagtgaggg 60
gagagctgtc agaagggatc gctcaggaag cgagacaacg tgtggctgat ttattaggaa 120
gattccctct ttatcctgaa atcgatctgg aaacgctagt ttagtggggag actctatgcc 180

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tgaaggggaa atgatgcata agttgcaaga tgtcatagat agaaagttgt tggattctcg 240
tcgtattttc ttctccgaac ctgtaacgga gaaaagtgtc gcagaagcca tcaaaaagct 300
ttgggtatttg gaactcacca atcctgggca gccaatgtta tttgtcatta atagccctgg 360
agggctctgtt gatgctgggt ttgctgtttg ggaccaaatt aaaatgatct cttctccttt 420
gactacagtt gttacaggtt tagcagcatc tatgggatct gtattgagtt tgtgtgctgt 480
tccaggaaga cgttttgcta cgcctcatgc gcgcattatg attcaccagc cttctattgg 540
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aaaagcacgc attattgatg tgtatgtcga ggcaactgga caatctccag aggtgataga 660
gaaagctatc gatcgagata tgtggatgag tgcaaataaa gcaatggagt ttggactgtt 720
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acagtttcat tttgggagaa tcgatgcctt ctcttgagga tgttctgttt ttatgccagg 840
aagagatggg tgatgggttt ttatgtgtag agtcttctga aatagcagat gctaaactca 900
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<210> 119

<211> 953

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 119

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atatcaaagt tgggcaaagt acagagccgc tcaaggacca gcaaataatc cttgggacaa 60
catcaacacc tgtgcgagcc aaaatgacag cttctgatgg aatatcttta acagtcctca 120
ataatccatc aaccaatgct tctattacaa ttgggttgga tgcggaaaaa gcttaccagc 180
ttattctaga aaagttggga gatcaaattc ttgggtggaat tgctgatact attggtgata 240
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acattgaaac tttattagga ggaactgaaa taggaaaatt cacagtcaca cccaaaagct 420
ctgggagcat gttcttagtc tcagcagata ttattgcata aagaatggaa ggcggcgttg 480
ttctagcttt ggtacgagaa ggtgattcta agccctacgc gattagttat ggatactcat 540
caggcgcttc taatttatgt agtctaagaa ccagaattat taatacagga ttgactccga 600
caacgtattc attacgtgta ggcggtttag aaagcggtgt ggtatgggtt aatgcccttt 660
ctaattgcaa tgatatttta ggaataacaa atacttctaa tgtatctttt ttggaggtaa 720
tacctcaaac aaacgcttaa acaattttta ttggattttt cttatagggt ttatatttag 780
agaaaaaagt tcgaattacg gggtttgta tgcaaaaataa aagcaaagtg agggacgatt 840
ttattaaaat tgtaaagat tcctggatc ggtctgcgat tccgactcgt ccaacatcaa 900
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<210> 120

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 120

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acacagccca gcaataaaat ggcaagggtg gtaaataaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120
gttaaggtcg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180
gcgggtctct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240
actgttctcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcggtgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300
caaagcttct tctcttacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360
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atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gttgtcaac 480
aaaatgctgg gcgaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaattaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
agctatatta tggcggttaa ccatgcagcg tttgtggtgg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcggaaaagag cagattgcga agcccgctgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660

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gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aggagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg      720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcgttgcc      780
gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgtggctgcg      840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcgccag agcataa      897

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```

<210> 121
<211> 298
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

```

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<400> 121
Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
1          5          10          15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
20          25          30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
35          40          45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
50          55          60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
65          70          75          80
Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100         105         110
Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115         120         125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
130         135         140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145         150         155         160
Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Asn Met
165         170         175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
180         185         190
Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195         200         205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
210         215         220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225         230         235         240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245         250         255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260         265         270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
275         280         285
Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
290         295

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<210> 122
<211> 897
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 122  
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 gttaaggctcg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatacgaga 240  
 actgtttgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtggcttc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagttatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg tgaacccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccctgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttacgcgcga tcaagtatgc actctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 123

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 123  
 Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255

Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 124  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 124  
 atggcttcta tatgcggacg tttagggctc ggtacagggg atgctctaaa agcttttttt 60  
 acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggta gtaaataaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120  
 attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actgttgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcatc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggtctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgccgg gagagggaaa tgcttgccag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcactttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 125  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 125  
 Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160

<210> 126  
<211> 897  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

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<210> 127
<211> 298
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia
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<400> 127															
Met	Ala	Ser	Ile	Cys	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Leu
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Lys	Ala	Phe	Phe	Thr	Gln	Pro	Asn	Asn	Lys	Met	Ala	Arg	Val	Val	Asn
			20					25					30		
Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Met	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ile	Lys	Val	Ala	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ala
		35					40					45			
Glu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser
	50					55					60				

Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
65 70 75 80  
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
85 90 95  
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
100 105 110  
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
115 120 125  
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
130 135 140  
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
145 150 155 160  
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
165 170 175  
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
180 185 190  
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
195 200 205  
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly  
210 215 220  
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
225 230 235 240  
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
245 250 255  
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
260 265 270  
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
275 280 285  
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
290 295

&lt;210&gt; 128

&lt;211&gt; 897

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 128

atggcttcta	tatgtggacg	tttaggggtct	ggtacagggga	atgctctaaa	agcttttttt	60
acacagccca	gcaataaaat	ggcaagggtta	gtaaataaga	cgaagggaat	ggataagact	120
gttaaggtcg	ccaagtctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaata	ttttggaaca	agctggaggc	180
gcgggctctt	ccgcacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatacgaga	240
actgttgtcg	ctttagggaa	tgcttttaac	ggagcgttgc	caggaacagt	tcaaagtgcg	300
caaagcttct	tctctcacat	gaaagctgct	agtcagaaaa	cgcaagaagg	ggatgagggg	360
ctcacagcag	atcttttgtt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgcggctgt	ctgtggcttc	420
atcggaggaa	ttacctacct	cgcgacattc	ggagttatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	tgaacccggt	tctttcttcc	caaactaaag	caaatatggg	atcttctggt	540
agctatatatta	tggcggctaa	ccatgcagcg	tctgtggtgg	gtgctggact	cgctatcagt	600
gcggaaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgtctc	gctcgtattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgttactc	660
gaagtgtcgg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgcgag	aagagagtcg	ctggagagaa	agccaagacg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtatgc	actcctcact	atgctcgaga	agtttttgga	atgcgttgcc	780
gacgttttca	aattggtgcc	gctgcctatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcgat	tgtggctgct	840
ggatgtacgt	tcacttctgc	aattattgga	ttgtgcactt	tctgcgccag	agcataa	897

&lt;210&gt; 129

&lt;211&gt; 298



&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 129

Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

&lt;210&gt; 130

&lt;211&gt; 897

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 130

atggctgcta	tatgtggacg	tttagggctct	ggtacagggga	atgctctaaa	agcttttttt	60
acacagccca	gcaataaaat	ggcaagggtta	gtaaataaga	cgaaggggaat	ggataagact	120
gttaaggctcg	ccaagtctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaata	ttttggaaca	agctggagggc	180
gcgggctctt	ccgcacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatgcgaga	240
actgttctcg	cttttagggaa	tgcctttaac	ggagcgttgc	caggaacagt	tcaaagtgcg	300
caaagcttct	tctcttacat	gaaagctgct	agtcagaaac	cgcaagaagg	ggatgagggg	360

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ctcgtagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctggctgt ctgtagcttc 420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480
aaaatgctgg cgcaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tttgtgggtg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660
gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aggggagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc 780
gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgtggctgcg 840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcaacag agtataa 897

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&lt;210&gt; 131

&lt;211&gt; 298

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 131

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Met Ala Ala Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
 1          5          10          15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
          20          25          30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
          35          40          45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
          50          55          60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
          65          70          75          80
Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
          85          90          95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
          100          105          110
Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
          115          120          125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
          130          135          140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
          145          150          155          160
Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
          165          170          175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
          180          185          190
Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
          195          200          205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
          210          215          220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
          225          230          235          240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
          245          250          255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
          260          265          270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
          275          280          285
Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val
          290          295

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<210> 132  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 132  
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 acacagccca gcaataaaat ggcaagggtta gtaaataaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120  
 gttaaggctcg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggtctct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actgttctcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctcttacct gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctctagtcag atcttttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctggctgt ctgtagcttc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg cgcaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaataatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccattgcagcg tttgtggtgg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660  
 gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgtag aggagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgtggctgcg 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcaattctgc agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcaacag agtataa 897

<210> 133  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 133  
 Met Ala Ala Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly

210                      215                      220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225                      230                      235                      240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
                     245                      250                      255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
                     260                      265                      270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val  
                     275                      280                      285  
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val  
                     290                      295

<210> 134  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 134  
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 acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggta gtaaataaga cgaaggggaat ggataagact 120  
 attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttec caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actgttgctg ctttagggaa tgcccttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atcttttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcatc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaaatgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcaattctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 135  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 135  
 Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1                      5                      10                      15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
                     20                      25                      30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
                     35                      40                      45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
                     50                      55                      60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65                      70                      75                      80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
                     85                      90                      95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
                     100                      105                      110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser

115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Met Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 136  
 <211> 882  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 136  
 atggcttctg tatgtgggagc attaagtgcg ggggtgggga acagatttaa cgcatttttc 60  
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 ataaagggtg ggaagtctgc tgctgaatta acggcgagta ttttagagca aactgggggg 180  
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 35 40 45  
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 Ala His Val Thr Ala Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
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 85 90 95  
 Ile Gln Ser Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ala His Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys  
 100 105 110  
 Glu Glu Glu Thr Cys Ser Lys Val Lys Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Cys Asn Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Thr Tyr  
 130 135 140  
 Ile Thr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Lys Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ala Lys Glu Gly Leu Gly Ala  
 165 170 175  
 Ser Val Gly Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Ser Ala Leu Ser Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Glu Arg Cys  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Arg Ile Arg Cys Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Ile Cys Glu Gly Asn Lys  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser Glu Glu Lys Ala Arg Ser Trp Thr Leu Ile Lys  
 225 230 235 240  
 Tyr Arg Phe Leu Thr Met Ile Glu Lys Leu Phe Glu Met Val Ala Asp  
 245 250 255  
 Ile Phe Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Ser His Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile  
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 Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Leu Thr Ser Ala Val Ile Gly Leu Gly Thr  
 275 280 285  
 Phe Trp Ser Arg Ala  
 290

&lt;210&gt; 138

&lt;211&gt; 16

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 138

Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser  
 1 5 10 15

&lt;210&gt; 139

&lt;211&gt; 16

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

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<210> 140  
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<220>  
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<210> 141  
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<220>  
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<210> 142  
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<220>  
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<210> 143  
 <211> 17  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
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<210> 144  
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<210> 148



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<220>
<223> Made in a lab
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<210> 158  
 <211> 52  
 <212> PRT  
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 35 40 45  
 Lys Ala Asn Met  
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 <211> 24  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 159  
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<210> 160  
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<400> 162	19
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<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 169

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&lt;211&gt; 2949

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 170

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&lt;210&gt; 171

&lt;211&gt; 2895

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 171

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&lt;211&gt; 4593

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 172

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&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 173

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<210> 175

<211> 880

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(880)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 175

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Ile Leu Ser Ser Thr Ala Val Leu Phe Gly Gln Asp Pro Leu Gly Glu
          20           25           30
Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asn Pro Asn His Val Val Cys Thr Phe Phe
          35           40           45
Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala His Ala
          50           55           60
Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys Trp Phe
65           70           75           80
Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe Lys Glu
          85           90           95
Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe Thr Asp
          100          105          110
Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys Asn Gly
          115          120          125
Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg Asn His
          130          135          140
Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser Leu Gln

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145				150				155					160
His	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Phe	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Lys
				165				170					175
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ala	Gln	Thr	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asn
			180					185					190
Pro	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ala	Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gly
		195					200					205	
Cys	Cys	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Leu
	210					215				220			
Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Cys	Cys	Ile
225					230					235			
Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Cys	Asn
				245					250				255
Thr	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala
		260					265					270	
Ala	Lys	His	Met	Val	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser	Phe
		275					280				285		
Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ser	Gly
	290					295				300			
Leu	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ala	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Phe	Gln	Asn
305					310					315			
Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ile	Tyr
				325					330				335
Lys	Asp	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Arg	Asn	Gly	Asp
		340						345				350	
Phe	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ile	Val	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser
		355					360				365		
Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ala
		370				375				380			
Ser	Pro	Leu	Val	Ile	Gln	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asn	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile
385					390					395			
Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asp	Asn	Leu
				405					410				415
Gln	Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu	Val
			420					425				430	
Asp	Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Pro
		435					440				445		
Leu	Leu	Ile	Met	Glu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ser
	450					455				460			
Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Pro	Leu	His	Ser	Leu	Asp	Thr
465					470					475			
Ser	Val	Thr	Ile	His	Ala	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ile	Gln	Lys	Ile
				485					490				495
Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu
		500					505					510	
Lys	Glu	Gln	Asn	Asn	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Lys	Glu
		515					520					525	
His	Leu	His	Leu	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ser	His	Phe	Gly
	530					535				540			
Gly	Asp	Trp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Trp	Lys	Asp	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gly	His
545					550					555			
Ile	Ala	Asn	Trp	Thr	Pro	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Val	Pro	His	Pro	Glu
				565					570				575
Ser	Thr	Leu	Val	Ala	Asn	Thr	Leu	Trp	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Asp
		580					585					590	

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Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu
      595                      600                      605
Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val His Asp
      610                      615                      620
Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu Gly Tyr
625                      630                      635                      640
Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe Cys Leu
      645                      650                      655
Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser
      660                      665                      670
Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu Ala Thr
      675                      680                      685
Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser Ile His
      690                      695                      700
Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser
705                      710                      715                      720
Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro Ile
      725                      730                      735
Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe Ser Lys
      740                      745                      750
Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser Ser Gly
      755                      760                      765
Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Pro
      770                      775                      780
Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Tyr Tyr
785                      790                      795                      800
Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val Glu Ser
      805                      810                      815
Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Met
      820                      825                      830
Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg
      835                      840                      845
Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val Leu Arg
      850                      855                      860
Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr Arg Phe
865                      870                      875                      880

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<210> 176

<211> 982

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(982)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176

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Met Ile Pro Gln Gly Ile Tyr Asp Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Phe
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Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Phe Ser Ala
      20                      25                      30
Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro
      35                      40                      45
Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg

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50	55	60			
Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe	Glu Asn Ile Arg Thr	Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala			
65	70	75	80		
Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala	Ala Asp Gly Leu Phe	Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe			
	85	90	95		
Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser	Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu	Leu Ala Val Leu Pro			
	100	105	110		
Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys	Gly Ser Gln Thr Pro	Thr Thr Ser Thr			
	115	120	125		
Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile	Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp	Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn			
	130	135	140		
Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe	Tyr Ser Asn Leu Val	Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly			
145	150	155	160		
Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser	Leu Thr Val Gln Gly	Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys			
	165	170	175		
Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr	Ala Gln Ala Asp Gly	Gly Ala Cys Gln Val			
	180	185	190		
Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala	Met Ala Asn Glu Ala	Pro Ile Ala Phe Val			
	195	200	205		
Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val	Arg Gly Gly Gly Ile	Ala Ala Val Gln Asp			
	210	215	220		
Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser	Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr	Glu Asp Pro Val Val			
225	230	235	240		
Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr	Ala Val Glu Phe Asp	Gly Asn Val Ala Arg			
	245	250	255		
Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr	Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val	Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn			
	260	265	270		
Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu	Asn Asn Val Ala Ser	Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala			
	275	280	285		
Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser	Gly Gln Ala Ser Asn	Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr			
	290	295	300		
Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile	Phe Cys Lys Asn Gly	Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser			
305	310	315	320		
Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val	Ser Phe Asp Gly Glu	Gly Val Val Phe Phe			
	325	330	335		
Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala	Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala	Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys			
	340	345	350		
Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys	Gly Pro Val Gln Phe	Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala			
	355	360	365		
Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile	Tyr Leu Gly Glu Ser	Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu			
	370	375	380		
Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp	Ile Ile Phe Asp Gly	Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr			
385	390	395	400		
Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala	Asp Val Asn Gly Val	Thr Val Ser Ser Gln			
	405	410	415		
Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser	Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr	Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys			
	420	425	430		
Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu	Phe Asn Asp Pro Ile	Glu Met Ala Asn Gly			
	435	440	445		
Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln	Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu	Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly			
	450	455	460		
Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp	Ile Val Phe Ala Asn	Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu			
465	470	475	480		
Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile	Glu Gln Gly Arg Ile	Val Leu Arg Glu Lys			
	485	490	495		



Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr  
 500 505 510  
 Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu  
 530 535 540  
 Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr  
 565 570 575  
 Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp  
 580 585 590  
 Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile  
 595 600 605  
 Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro  
 610 615 620  
 Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr  
 645 650 655  
 Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu  
 660 665 670  
 Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp  
 675 680 685  
 Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser  
 690 695 700  
 Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr  
 725 730 735  
 Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala  
 740 745 750  
 Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser  
 755 760 765  
 Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala  
 770 775 780  
 Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr  
 785 790 795 800  
 Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu  
 805 810 815  
 Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala  
 820 825 830  
 Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu  
 835 840 845  
 Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe  
 850 855 860  
 Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu  
 865 870 875 880  
 Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr  
 885 890 895  
 His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr  
 900 905 910  
 Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr  
 915 920 925  
 Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg

930		935		940
Gly Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His				
945		950		955
Gly Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Ala Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala				
	965		970	975
Gly Ser Lys Val Xaa Phe				
	980			

&lt;210&gt; 177

&lt;211&gt; 964

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 177

Met Lys Lys Ala Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Ser Leu Ser Gly				
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Leu Ala Arg Glu Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Phe Leu Met Pro Asn Ser Val				
	20		25	30
Pro Asp Pro Thr Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Gly				
	35		40	45
Asp Thr His Asn Leu Thr Asn Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ile				
	50		55	60
Leu Ala Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Pro Asn Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Ile				
65	70		75	80
Thr Asp Tyr Leu Ser Phe Phe Asp Thr Gln Lys Glu Gly Ile Tyr Phe				
	85		90	95
Ala Lys Asn Leu Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Tyr Ala Ser				
	100		105	110
Pro Asn Ser Pro Thr Val Glu Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Val Ile				
	115		120	125
Phe Glu Asn Asn Thr Cys Cys Arg Leu Phe Thr Trp Arg Asn Pro Tyr				
	130		135	140
Ala Ala Asp Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile His Ala Gln Asn Leu				
145	150		155	160
Tyr Ile Asn His Asn His Asp Val Val Gly Phe Met Lys Asn Phe Ser				
	165		170	175
Tyr Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Thr Phe Val Val Ser				
	180		185	190
Glu Asn Gln Ser Cys Phe Leu Phe Met Asp Asn Ile Cys Ile Gln Thr				
	195		200	205
Asn Thr Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser				
	210		215	220
Phe Glu Ser Asn Asn Cys Asp Leu Phe Phe Ile Asn Asn Ala Cys Cys				
225	230		235	240
Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Pro Ile Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Asn Arg				
	245		250	255
Gly Asn Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Asn Arg Cys Phe Lys Asn Val Glu Thr				
	260		265	270
Ala Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Thr Thr Arg				
	275		280	285
Leu Asp Val Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Asn Ile				
	290		295	300
Thr Lys Asn Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Thr Leu Val				
305	310		315	320
Asp Asn Gly Pro Thr Tyr Phe Ile Asn Asn Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Gly				



Glu Gly Phe Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp  
 770 775 780  
 His Asn Cys His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln  
 785 790 795 800  
 Gly Thr Phe Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu  
 805 810 815  
 Pro Met Lys Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu  
 820 825 830  
 Gly Ala Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly  
 835 840 845  
 Ala Tyr Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu  
 850 855 860  
 Val Pro Ile Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro  
 865 870 875 880  
 Gln Ala Trp Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln  
 885 890 895  
 Glu Pro Gly Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe  
 900 905 910  
 Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser  
 915 920 925  
 Gln Gln Thr Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His  
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 Ala Leu Arg Phe

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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

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 35 40 45  
 Gly Pro Gln Ala Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Asp Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys  
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 Val Glu Gln Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Val Asp Gln Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Thr Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Ile Ala Phe Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asp Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp  
 165 170 175

Leu Ile Phe Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Ser Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Met Val Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Asn Ser Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys  
 275 280 285  
 Val Leu Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg  
 290 295 300  
 Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asn Cys Ala Glu Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu  
 325 330 335  
 Asp Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Glu Gly Pro Val Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Ile Ala Ala Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys  
 420 425 430  
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Ser Lys Asn Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Thr Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Glu Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys  
 485 490 495  
 Asp Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly  
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 Gly Ala Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly  
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 Gly Ile Ser Phe Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr  
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 Gln Glu Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser  
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 Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile  
 565 570 575  
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 580 585 590  
 Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His  
 595 600 605  
 Gly Met Asp Ser Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly

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Asn	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Met	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser
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Lys	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Phe	Ser	Arg	Asn
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Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Asn	Cys
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Glu	Leu	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Phe	Arg	Asp	Asn	Arg	Gly	Arg
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Val	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Cys	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Ile	Ser
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Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Ala	Thr	Arg	Leu
705					710					715					720
Tyr	Val	Glu	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Glu	Pro	Ala	Pro
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Glu	Gln	Lys	Asp	Asn	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Glu	Gln
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Ser	Phe	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Glu	Asp	Gly
		755					760				765				
Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Arg
	770					775					780				
Arg	Glu	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Val
785					790					795					800
Asp	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ala	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ile	Tyr
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Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Asp
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Gly	Gln	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gly	Asp	Val	Val
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Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg	Asp	Glu	His	Leu	Pro	His	Thr	Gly
	850					855					860				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Cys	Thr	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gln	Asn	Thr	Gly
865					870					875					880
Asn	Val	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Arg
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Ile	Glu	Asp	His	Gly	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile
			900					905					910		
Val	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Phe	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ile
		915					920					925			
Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ser	His	Ile	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu
	930					935					940				
Gly	His	Ala	Ile	Val	Phe	His	Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Lys
945					950					955					960
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<210> 179
<211> 1776
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia
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Asp	Cys	Asn	Val	Ser	Lys	Val	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ala	Phe	Thr	
		35					40					45				
Asp	Met	Met	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val	
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Ser	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Arg	Lys	His	Leu	
65					70					75					80	
Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	
				85					90					95		
Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	
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Gly	Glu	Thr	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ile	
		115					120					125				
Ile	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ser	Leu	
	130					135						140				
Ser	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Leu	His	Asp	Asn	Ser	Phe	Phe	Phe	Gly	Glu	
145					150					155					160	
Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Asp	His	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	
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Ile	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Val	Val	Phe	Glu	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ser	Leu	Leu	
			180					185					190			
Val	Glu	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Tyr	Ala	Lys	
		195					200					205				
Glu	Arg	Val	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Asn	
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Gly	Gly	Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Gln	Asp	Met	Leu	
225					230					235					240	
Ile	Ser	Asp	Cys	Asn	Asn	Val	His	Phe	Gln	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	
			245						250					255		
Thr	Ala	Val	Lys	Gln	Cys	Leu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Met	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	
			260					265					270			
Glu	Cys	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu	
		275					280					285				
Thr	Glu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Ser	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gln	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Glu	Thr	
	290					295					300					
Lys	Asp	Thr	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Pro	Asp	
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Asp	Val	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Thr	
			325						330					335		
Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gly	Thr										





Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp Asn Pro Asp  
 785 790 795 800  
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Thr Glu  
 805 810 815  
 Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile Gly Gly Gly  
 820 825 830  
 Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe Ser Gly Gln Gly  
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 Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser  
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 Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala Lys Thr Leu Phe  
 865 870 875 880  
 Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Gly Asn  
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 Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile  
 900 905 910  
 Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val Phe Ser Lys Asn  
 915 920 925  
 Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr Gln Arg Lys Asp  
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 Thr Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Gly  
 945 950 955 960  
 Gly Ala His Phe Leu Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Ala Ile Gly  
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 Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Gly  
 980 985 990  
 Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg Ala Thr Ile Tyr  
 995 1000 1005  
 Ala Pro Val Val Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ala Thr Phe Asn Gln Asn  
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 Arg Ser Leu Glu Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Tyr Phe Thr Lys Glu Ala Ser  
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 Ile Glu Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Asn Leu Val Thr Pro  
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 Thr Leu Ser Thr Thr Thr Glu Gly Thr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Gly Asp  
 1060 1065 1070  
 Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Asn  
 1075 1080 1085  
 Gly Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Leu Lys Leu Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly  
 1090 1095 1100  
 Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg Asn Asn Glu Tyr Arg Pro Thr Ser Ser Asp Thr  
 1105 1110 1115 1120  
 Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Leu Thr Met  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp Ala Ile Arg Thr  
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 Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr Asp Thr Leu Asp  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Phe Thr Gly  
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 Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys Ser Tyr Ile Pro  
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 Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu Lys Pro Asn Thr  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Glu Leu His Val Ile Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Leu Val

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Met	Thr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gln	Thr	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ala	
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Leu	Val	Ile	Asn	Asn	Met	Thr	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Asn	
1250					1255					1260						
Gly	Ile	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ile	
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Asp	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asp	Ser	Glu	
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Ser	Asn	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asp	Asp	Thr	Lys	Glu	Gln	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asp	Ala	
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Ala	Ala	His	Thr	Ser	Arg	Thr	Arg	Asn	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	
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Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gln	Val	
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Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Leu	Ile	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Phe	Phe	
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Gln	Asn	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	
1380					1385					1390						
Pro	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Lys	Met	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	
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Asp	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro	
1410					1415					1420						
Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser	
1425					1430					1435					1440	
Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asn	His	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn	
1445					1450					1455						
Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Met	Ser	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Lys	Gln	Gly	Leu	
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Leu	Asn	Asp	Lys	Met	Asn	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Asp	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn	
1475					1480					1485						
Asn	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Met	Leu	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	
1490					1495					1500						
Pro	Thr	Ser	Glu	Glu	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	
1505					1510					1515					1520	
Leu	Asp	Ala	Lys	Pro	Ala	His	Asp	Val	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ser	
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Lys	Met	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Thr	
1540					1545					1550						
His	Lys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Lys	
1555					1560					1565						
Pro	Phe	His	Phe	Val	Ile	Asn	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	
1570					1575					1580						
Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly	Val	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Lys	His	Asp	Thr	Val	
1585					1590					1595					1600	
Thr	His	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Ile	Arg	Glu	Arg	Asn	Gln	Gly	Glu	Trp	Glu	Asp	
1605					1610					1615						
Leu	Gly	Trp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Thr	Pro	
1620					1625					1630						
Ala	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Lys	Arg	Ile	Thr	Val	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Leu	Glu	Tyr	
1635					1640					1645						
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<212> PRT
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Val	Glu	Thr 35	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr 40	Phe	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ile 45	Gly	Glu	Ala
Gly	Ala 50	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Val	Ser 55	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ser	Phe 60	Thr	Lys	Phe	Thr
Asn 65	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Asp 70	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Asn 75	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser
Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly 85	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser 90	Glu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ser	Thr
Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro 100	Asp	Pro	Lys	Gly	Gly 105	Gly	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Asn 110	Ala	His
Ser	Gly	Val	Leu 115	Ser	Phe	Met	Thr	Arg 120	Ser	Gly	Thr	Glu	Gly 125	Ser	Leu
Thr	Leu 130	Ser	Glu	Ile	Lys	Met 135	Thr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly 140	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser
Gln 145	Gly	Glu	Leu	Leu	Phe 150	Thr	Asp	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu 155	Thr	Ile	Gln	Asn
Asn	Leu	Ser	Gln 165	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala 170	Ile	Phe	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr 175	Ile
Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly 180	Ile	Thr	Lys	Ala	Thr 185	Phe	Ser	Cys	Asn 190	Ser	Ala	Glu
Val	Pro	Ala	Pro 195	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Thr 200	Glu	Pro	Lys	Ala 205	Gln	Thr	Ala
Ser	Glu 210	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asn 220	Asp	Ser	Val	Ser
Ser 225	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg 230	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ala 235	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ser
His	Phe	Ile	Cys 245	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala 250	Ala	Gln	Thr	Asp	Thr	Glu
Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro 260	Ser	His	Lys	Pro	Gly 265	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala 270	Ile	Tyr	Ala



705		710		715		720
Ile Tyr Ala Lys	Lys Ala Lys Met Ser Arg	Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Ile				
	725	730		735		
Ser Glu Asn Ser	Ala Thr Glu Ile Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Cys Lys Glu					
	740	745		750		
Ser Leu Glu Leu	Asp Ala Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Glu Asn Leu					
	755	760		765		
Val Gly Lys Glu	Gly Gly Gly Leu His Ala Lys Thr Val Asn Ile Ser					
	770	775		780		
Asn Leu Lys Ser	Gly Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Asn Lys Ala Asn Ser Ser					
785	790	795		800		
Ser Thr Gly Val	Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala					
	805	810		815		
Ser Leu Gln Ala	Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Pro					
	820	825		830		
Thr Tyr Ser Gly	Val Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Val Thr					
	835	840		845		
Phe Ser Gln Cys	Ser Gly Thr Cys Gln Phe Ser Gly Asn Gln Ala Ile					
	850	855		860		
Asp Asn Asn Pro	Ser Gln Ser Ser Leu Asn Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile					
865	870	875		880		
Tyr Ala Lys Thr	Ser Leu Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Asp Ala Gly Thr Ser					
	885	890		895		
Tyr Ile Phe Ser	Gly Asn Ser Val Ser Thr Gly Lys Ser Gln Thr Thr					
	900	905		910		
Gly Gln Ile Ala	Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Asn					
	915	920		925		
Cys Pro Ala Thr	Phe Ser Asn Asn Thr Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Pro Lys					
	930	935		940		
Thr Ser Ser Glu	Asp Gly Ser Ser Gly Asn Ser Ile Lys Asp Thr Ile					
945	950	955		960		
Gly Gly Ala Ile	Ala Gly Thr Ala Ile Thr Leu Ser Gly Val Ser Arg					
	965	970		975		
Phe Ser Gly Asn	Thr Ala Asp Leu Gly Ala Ala Ile Gly Thr Leu Ala					
	980	985		990		
Asn Ala Asn Thr	Pro Ser Ala Thr Ser Gly Ser Gln Asn Ser Ile Thr					
	995	1000		1005		
Glu Lys Ile Thr	Leu Glu Asn Gly Ser Phe Ile Phe Glu Arg Asn Gln					
	1010	1015		1020		
Ala Asn Lys Arg	Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Ser Val Ser Ile Lys Gly					
1025	1030	1035		1040		
Asn Asn Ile Thr	Phe Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Thr His Asp Gly Ser Ala					
	1045	1050		1055		
Ile Tyr Phe Thr	Lys Asp Ala Thr Ile Glu Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Leu					
	1060	1065		1070		
Phe Thr Gly Asn	Asn Val Thr Ala Thr Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser					
	1075	1080		1085		
Gly Gln Asn Thr	Asn Thr Ala Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Asp					
	1090	1095		1100		
Pro Gly Thr Thr	Gln Ser Ser Gln Thr Asp Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu					
1105	1110	1115		1120		
Ala Ser Ser Gly	Asn Ile Thr Phe Ser Asn Asn Ser Leu Gln Asn Asn					
	1125	1130		1135		
Gln Gly Asp Thr	Pro Ala Ser Lys Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Tyr Val					
	1140	1145		1150		



1585                      1590                      1595                      1600  
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                                  1605                      1610                      1615  
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                                  1620                      1625                      1630  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Tyr Asp Pro Arg His Phe Asp Asp Cys Ala Tyr Arg  
                                  1635                      1640                      1645  
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                                  1650                      1655                      1660  
 Cys Asn Ile Leu Met Tyr Asn Lys Leu Ala Leu Ala Tyr Met Pro Ser  
 1665                      1670                      1675                      1680  
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                                  1700                      1705                      1710  
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                                  1715                      1720                      1725  
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 Ser Cys Gly Ala Arg Met Ile Phe  
 1745                      1750

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&lt;211&gt; 3021

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 182

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&lt;211&gt; 2934

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 183

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&lt;210&gt; 184

&lt;211&gt; 2547

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 184

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&lt;210&gt; 185

&lt;211&gt; 2337

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 185

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&lt;210&gt; 186

&lt;211&gt; 2847

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 186

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aactgcgggtg	ctcgtatgac	attctaa				2847

&lt;210&gt; 187

&lt;211&gt; 2466

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 187

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tcttcatctt	catctggaga	aaatactgag	aattcacaag	attcagctcc	ctcttctgga	300
gaaactgata	agaaaacaga	agaagaacta	gacaatggcg	gaatcattta	tgctagagag	360
aaactaacta	tctcagaatc	tcaggactct	ctctctaate	caagcataga	actccatgac	420
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atctga

2466

&lt;210&gt; 188

&lt;211&gt; 1578

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 188

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gcacaattcc gcttctaa

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&lt;210&gt; 189

&lt;211&gt; 866

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; VARIANT

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(866)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa = Any Amino Acid

&lt;400&gt; 189

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Met Ala Ser His His His His His His Leu Phe Gly Gln Asp Pro Leu
  1             5             10             15
Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asn Pro Asn His Val Val Cys Thr
      20             25             30
Phe Phe Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala
      35             40             45
His Ala Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys
      50             55             60

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Trp Phe Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
 Lys Glu Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe  
 85 90 95  
 Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys  
 100 105 110  
 Asn Gly Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg  
 115 120 125  
 Asn His Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Gln His Asn Tyr Leu Phe Thr Ala Phe Glu Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln Ala Gln Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Val Ser Pro Ile Ser Phe Ala Arg Asn Arg Ala Asp Leu Asn Gly Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Ala Ile Cys Cys Ser Asn Leu Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Val Asn Pro Leu  
 195 200 205  
 Phe Phe Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Gly Gly Xaa Ile Cys Cys Ile  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Asp Leu Asn Thr Ser Glu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala Cys Asn  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gln Xaa Thr Leu Phe Ala Ser Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Ile Tyr Ala Lys His Met Val Leu Arg Tyr Asn Gly Pro Val Ser Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Asn Asn Ser Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Gln Asn  
 290 295 300  
 Asn Ser Gln Arg Thr Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Val Arg Asn Ala Ile Tyr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Glu Lys Asp Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Asn Gly Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Ile Leu Phe Phe Asp Pro Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Pro Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Thr Ala Ser Pro Leu Val Ile Gln Thr Ser Ala Asn Arg Ser Val Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Phe Ser Ser Glu Arg Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Lys Thr Pro Asp Asn Leu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Thr Ser Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Ile Glu Leu Lys Ser Gly Arg Leu Val  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Lys Asp Arg Ala Val Leu Ser Xaa Pro Ser Leu Ser Gln Asp Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Gln Ala Leu Leu Ile Met Glu Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Thr Ser Xaa  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Leu Lys Leu Xaa Thr Xaa Ser Ile Pro Leu His Ser Leu Asp Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Glu Lys Ser Val Thr Ile His Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile  
 465 470 475 480  
 Phe Leu Ser Asn Ser Gly Asp Glu Asn Phe Tyr Glu Asn Val Glu Leu  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Lys Glu Gln Asn Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Glu



500 505 510  
 Gln Ser His Leu His Leu Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser His Phe Gly  
 515 520 525  
 Tyr Gln Gly Asp Trp Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Asp Ser Asp Glu Gly His  
 530 535 540  
 Ser Leu Ile Ala Asn Trp Thr Pro Lys Asn Tyr Val Pro His Pro Glu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Arg Gln Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Asn Thr Tyr Ser Asp  
 565 570 575  
 Met Gln Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala  
 580 585 590  
 Tyr Leu Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val  
 595 600 605  
 His Asp Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu  
 610 615 620  
 Gly Tyr Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe  
 625 630 635 640  
 Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile  
 645 650 655  
 Thr Ser Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu  
 660 665 670  
 Ala Thr Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser  
 675 680 685  
 Ile His Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe  
 690 695 700  
 Gly Ser Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile  
 705 710 715 720  
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe  
 725 730 735  
 Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Gly Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser  
 755 760 765  
 Leu Pro Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr  
 770 775 780  
 Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val  
 785 790 795 800  
 Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala  
 805 810 815  
 Pro Met Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn  
 820 825 830  
 Gln Arg Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val  
 835 840 845  
 Leu Arg Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr  
 850 855 860  
 Arg Phe  
 865

&lt;210&gt; 190

&lt;211&gt; 1006

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 190

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu

1	5	10	15
Val	Pro	His	His
	20	25	30
Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu
	35	40	45
Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr
	50	55	60
Asp	Asn	Ser	Ile
	65	70	75
Gly	Ser	Phe	Thr
	85	90	95
Ile	Arg	Thr	Ser
	100	105	110
Gly	Leu	Phe	Thr
	115	120	125
Asn	Ser	Leu	Leu
	130	135	140
Gln	Thr	Pro	Thr
	145	150	155
Lys	Thr	Asp	Leu
	165	170	175
Asn	Leu	Val	Ser
	180	185	190
Val	Gln	Gly	Ile
	195	200	205
Ala	Asp	Gly	Gly
	210	215	220
Asn	Glu	Ala	Pro
	225	230	235
Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala
	245	250	255
Thr	Ser	Thr	Glu
	260	265	270
Glu	Phe	Asp	Gly
	275	280	285
Gly	Asn	Val	Ala
	290	295	300
Val	Ala	Ser	Pro
	305	310	315
Ala	Ser	Asn	Thr
	325	330	335
Lys	Asn	Gly	Ala
	340	345	350
Asp	Gly	Glu	Gly
	355	360	365
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile
	370	375	380
Val	Gln	Phe	Leu
	385	390	395
Gly	Glu	Ser	Gly
	405	410	415
Phe	Asp	Gly	Asn
	420	425	430
Asn	Gly	Val	Thr
	435	440	445

Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn  
 450 455 460  
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val  
 485 490 495  
 Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln  
 500 505 510  
 Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu  
 515 520 525  
 Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn  
 565 570 575  
 Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly  
 595 600 605  
 Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp  
 610 615 620  
 Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu  
 645 650 655  
 Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro  
 660 665 670  
 Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys  
 675 680 685  
 Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn  
 690 695 700  
 Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile  
 705 710 715 720  
 Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser  
 725 730 735  
 Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly  
 740 745 750  
 Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe  
 755 760 765  
 Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser  
 770 775 780  
 Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser  
 785 790 795 800  
 Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly  
 805 810 815  
 Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys  
 820 825 830  
 Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn  
 835 840 845  
 Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro  
 850 855 860  
 Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe  
 865 870 875 880  
 Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg

				885				890					895				
Ala	Phe	Lys	Ser	Gly	His	Leu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Val	Pro	Val	Gly	Val		
			900					905					910				
Lys	Phe	Asp	Arg	Cys	Ser	Ser	Thr	His	Pro	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Met		
		915					920					925					
Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Thr	Glu	Thr		
	930					935					940						
Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	His	Gln	Glu	Thr	Trp	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ala	Phe	His	Leu		
945					950					955					960		
Ala	Arg	His	Gly	Val	Val	Val	Arg	Gly	Ser	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Leu	Thr		
			965					970						975			
Ser	Asn	Ile	Glu	Val	Tyr	Gly	His	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Ala		
		980						985				990					
Ser	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Phe				
		995					1000					1005					

&lt;210&gt; 191

&lt;211&gt; 977

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 191

Met	Ala	Ser	Met	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Met	Gly	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser	Leu		
1				5					10					15			
Val	Pro	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	His	His	His	His	His	His	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg		
			20					25					30				
Glu	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ile	Phe	Leu	Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro		
		35				40						45					
Thr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ile	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asp	Thr	His		
	50					55					60						
Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ile		
65				70					75					80			
Leu	Gln	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp	Tyr		
				85				90						95			
Leu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asp	Thr	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Lys	Asn		
		100						105				110					
Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asn	Ser		
	115					120						125					
Pro	Thr	Val	Glu	Ile	Arg	Asp	Thr	Ile	Gly	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Glu	Asn		
	130					135					140						
Asn	Thr	Cys	Cys	Arg	Leu	Phe	Thr	Trp	Arg	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asp		
145				150					155						160		
Lys	Ile	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	His	Ala	Gln	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Asn		
			165					170						175			
His	Asn	His	Asp	Val	Val	Gly	Phe	Met	Lys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln		
		180					185						190				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Phe	Val	Val	Ser	Glu	Asn	Gln		
		195				200						205					
Ser	Cys	Phe	Leu	Phe	Met	Asp	Asn	Ile	Cys	Ile	Gln	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ala		
	210				215						220						
Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Phe	Glu	Ser		
225				230					235					240			
Asn	Asn	Cys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly		
			245					250						255			
Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ile	Cys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ile		

				260					265					270		
Val	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Phe	Lys	Asn	Val	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	
		275					280					285				
Glu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Val	Thr	Thr	Arg	Leu	Asp	Val	
	290					295					300					
Thr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ile	Phe	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Lys	Asn	
305					310						315				320	
Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Val	Val	Thr	Leu	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	
				325					330					335		
Pro	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ala	Asn	Asn	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	
			340					345					350			
Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ser	Ala	Asp	Arg	His	Ala	
		355					360					365				
Ile	Ile	Phe	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	Val	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Ala	Asn	Gly	
	370					375						380				
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asn	Pro	Pro	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala	
385					390						395				400	
Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn	Leu	
				405					410					415		
Ile	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Ile	Glu	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	
			420					425					430			
Phe	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gln	Thr	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	
		435					440					445				
Thr	Val	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	Gln	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Thr	
	450					455						460				
Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Phe	Leu	Cys	Ile	Glu	Asp	His	
465					470						475				480	
Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Arg	Phe	Thr	Gln	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	
				485					490					495		
Leu	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asp	
			500					505					510			
Ser	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Lys	His	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asn	Leu	
		515					520					525				
Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val	Glu	
	530					535					540					
Pro	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Phe		
545					550					555				560		
Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Ser	
				565						570				575		
Pro	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Thr	His	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met	
			580					585					590			
Leu	Ser	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asn	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ile	
		595		</												

Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Met Met Val Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg  
 705 710 715 720  
 Glu Asn His Pro Gly Phe His Met Arg Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Gly  
 725 730 735  
 Met Ile Ala Gly Gln Thr His Thr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Ser Gln Thr  
 740 745 750  
 Tyr Thr Lys Leu Asn Glu Arg Tyr Ala Lys Asn Asn Val Ser Ser Lys  
 755 760 765  
 Asn Tyr Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Met Leu Phe Ser Leu Gln Glu Gly Phe  
 770 775 780  
 Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp His Asn Cys  
 785 790 795 800  
 His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe  
 805 810 815  
 Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu Pro Met Lys  
 820 825 830  
 Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu  
 835 840 845  
 Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly Ala Tyr Pro  
 850 855 860  
 Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu Val Pro Ile  
 865 870 875 880  
 Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro Gln Ala Trp  
 885 890 895  
 Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln Glu Pro Gly  
 900 905 910  
 Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe Gly Ser Gly  
 915 920 925  
 Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser Gln Gln Thr  
 930 935 940  
 Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His Gly Phe Tyr  
 945 950 955 960  
 Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Ala Leu Arg  
 965 970 975  
 Phe

<210> 192

<211> 848

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 192

Met Ala Ser His His His His His His Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser  
 85 90 95

Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Arg Val Arg Ile Val Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn  
 115 120 125  
 Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg  
 130 135 140  
 Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu  
 165 170 175  
 His Leu Pro His Thr Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu  
 290 295 300  
 Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val  
 405 410 415  
 Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly  
 420 425 430  
 Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn  
 435 440 445  
 His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr  
 485 490 495  
 Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser

530	535	540
Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met		
545	550	555
Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe		560
	565	570
Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly		575
	580	585
Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp		590
	595	600
Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser		605
	610	615
Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val		620
625	630	635
Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser		640
	645	650
Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly		655
	660	665
Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu		670
	675	680
Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala		685
	690	695
Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe		700
705	710	715
Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala		720
	725	730
Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala		735
	740	745
Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr		750
	755	760
Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu		765
	770	775
Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln		780
785	790	795
Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe		800
	805	810
Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr		815
	820	825
Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe		830
	835	840
		845

&lt;210&gt; 193

&lt;211&gt; 778

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 193

Met His His His His His His Gly Leu Ala Ser Cys Val Asp Leu His	
1	5
Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Leu Val Tyr Val Gly Pro Gln Ala	10
	20
Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Asp	25
	30
	35
Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser	40
	45
50	55
Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Glu Gln Ser	60



65					70					75				80	
Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Val	Val	Phe	Gln	Gly	Val	Asp	Gln
				85					90					95	
Gln	Asp	Gln	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ile	Cys	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ser
			100					105					110		
Asn	Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ala	Phe
		115					120					125			
Val	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ile	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asp	Val	Lys	Ala
	130					135					140				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Phe	Glu
145					150					155					160
Lys	Ile	Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln
			165						170					175	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ile	His	Asp	Cys	Gln	Gly
		180						185					190		
Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	His	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser
		195					200					205			
Ala	Asn	Asp	His	Leu	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Phe	Phe	Val	Thr	Gly
	210					215					220				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Met	Pro	Ala	Gly	Asp	Met	Val
225					230					235					240
Val	Ala	Asn	Cys	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asn
			245						250					255	
Phe	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val	Leu	Phe	Val
		260					265					270			
Ala	Asn	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Asn	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly
		275					280					285			
Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Phe	Gln	Asn	Cys	Ala	Glu
	290					295					300				
Leu	Val	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ala	Ile	Gly	Thr	Glu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ser
305					310					315					320
Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly
			325						330					335	
Asn	His	Gly	Ile	Thr	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly
		340						345					350		
Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Lys	Asn	Cys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asp	Asn	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val
	355					360						365			
Val	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Cys	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala
	370					375					380				
Gln	Glu	Ile	Val	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asn	Asn	Gln	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ser	Phe	Glu
385					390					395					400
Gly	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Cys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser
			405						410					415	
Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Asn
		420						425					430		
Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ser	Arg	Thr	Leu	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu
	435					440						445			
Gly	Gln	Met	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Phe	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile
	450					455					460				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Thr	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Val
465					470					475					480
Lys	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ser	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu
			485						490					495	
Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys	Val	Glu	Ile	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ser	Phe
			500					505					510		

Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr Gln Glu Glu Phe  
                   515                                  520                                  525  
 Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser  
                   530                                  535                                  540  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile Leu His Asn Ala  
 545                                  550                                  555                                  560  
 Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala  
                                   565                                  570                                  575  
 Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His Gly Met Asp Ser  
                                   580                                  585                                  590  
 Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly Asn Asn Tyr Ala  
                                   595                                  600                                  605  
 Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Gln  
                                   610                                  615                                  620  
 Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu  
 625                                  630                                  635                                  640  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys Glu Leu Val Asp  
                                   645                                  650                                  655  
 Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Gly Gly  
                                   660                                  665                                  670  
 Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly  
                                   675                                  680                                  685  
 Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu  
                                   690                                  695                                  700  
 Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp  
 705                                  710                                  715                                  720  
 Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr  
                                   725                                  730                                  735  
 Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro  
                                   740                                  745                                  750  
 Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala  
                                   755                                  760                                  765  
 Gly Gly Ala Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Gly Cys  
                                   770                                  775

<210> 194  
 <211> 948  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 194  
 Met Ala Ser Met His His His His His His Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe  
   1                                  5                                  10                                  15  
 Ser Gly Gln Gly Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr  
                                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala  
                                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Lys Thr Leu Phe Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr  
                                   50                                  55                                  60  
 Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala  
 65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val  
                                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Phe Ser Lys Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr  
                                   100                                  105                                  110



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545          550          555          560
Leu Leu Val Leu Pro Thr Asp Ser Ser Lys Met Gln Ala Gln Lys Ile
          565          570          575
Val Leu Thr Gly Asp Ile Ala Pro Gln Lys Gly Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu
          580          585          590
Thr Leu Asp Pro Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn Gly Thr Ile Ser Ala Leu Trp
          595          600          605
Lys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Arg Gln Trp Ala Tyr Val Pro Arg Asp Asn His
          610          615          620
Phe Tyr Ala Asn Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Ser Met Val Thr Val
625          630          635          640
Lys Gln Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Lys Met Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Asp Glu
          645          650          655
Val Ser Tyr Asn Asn Leu Trp Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Leu Ser
          660          665          670
Gln Val Gly Thr Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Phe Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Gly
          675          680          685
Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Asp Ala Lys Pro Ala His Asp Val Ile Val Gly
          690          695          700
Ala Ala Phe Ser Lys Met Ile Gly Lys Thr Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg Glu
705          710          715          720
Asn Asn Tyr Thr His Lys Gly Ser Glu Tyr Ser Tyr Gln Ala Ser Val
          725          730          735
Tyr Gly Gly Lys Pro Phe His Phe Val Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Glu Lys
          740          745          750
Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ile Lys
          755          760          765
His Asp Thr Val Thr His Tyr Pro Thr Ile Arg Glu Arg Asn Gln Gly
          770          775          780
Glu Trp Glu Asp Leu Gly Trp Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Val
785          790          795          800
Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala Gln Gly Asp Thr Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Tyr Gly
          805          810          815
Glu Leu Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ile Arg Gln Lys Gln Phe Thr Glu Thr Glu
          820          825          830
Tyr Asp Pro Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asn Cys Thr Tyr Arg Asn Leu Ala Ile
          835          840          845
Pro Met Gly Leu Ala Phe Glu Gly Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Asp Ile Leu
          850          855          860
Met Tyr Asn Arg Phe Ser Val Ala Tyr Met Pro Ser Ile Tyr Arg Asn
865          870          875          880
Ser Pro Thr Cys Lys Tyr Gln Val Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Glu
          885          890          895
Ile Ile Cys Gly Val Pro Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ser
          900          905          910
Thr Gln Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Trp Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Thr
          915          920          925
Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala His Thr Leu Ala His Met Met Asn Cys Gly Ala
          930          935          940
Arg Met Thr Phe
945

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&lt;210&gt; 195

&lt;211&gt; 821

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 195

Met	His	His	His	His	His	His	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asp	Gln	Ile
1				5					10					15	
Lys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Cys	Asn	Val	Ser	Lys	Val	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln
			20					25					30		
Ala	Phe	Thr	Asp	Met	Met	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Ala
		35					40					45			
Asp	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Arg
	50					55				60					
Lys	His	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val
65					70					75					80
Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ala
				85					90				95		
Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Thr	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asn
			100					105					110		
Gly	Gly	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gln
		115					120					125			
Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Leu	His	Asp	Asn	Ser	Phe	Phe
	130					135					140				
Phe	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Asp	His	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asn
145					150					155					160
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Val	Val	Phe	Glu	Asn	Ile	Lys
				165					170					175	
Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val
			180					185					190		
Tyr	Ala	Lys	Glu	Arg	Val	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	Ala	Thr	Phe
		195					200					205			
Ser	Ser	Asn	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Gln
	210					215					220				
Asp	Met	Leu	Ile	Ser	Asp	Cys	Asn	Asn	Val	His	Phe	Gln	Gly	Asn	Ala
					230					235					240
Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala	Val	Lys	Gln	Cys	Leu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Met	Ile	Val
				245					250					255	
Leu	Leu	Thr	Glu	Cys	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser
		260						265					270		
Thr	Pro	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Ser	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gln	Asp	Gly	Ser
		275					280					285			
Ser	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asp	Thr	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro
	290					295					300				
Ser	Pro	Asp	Asp	Val	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Glu	Lys
305					310					315					320
Ser	Leu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asp	Phe	Val	Ser	Asn
				325					330					335	
Ile	Ala	Thr	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Ser
			340					345					350		
Cys	Thr	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln
		355					360					365			
His	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Thr	Gln	Thr	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr
	370					375					380				
Thr	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe
385					390					395					400
Ser	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gly	His	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Cys	Thr	Asn	Lys
				405					410					415	

Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala  
 420 425 430  
 Lys Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro Thr  
 435 440 445  
 Thr Asp Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser  
 450 455 460  
 Thr Pro Glu Val Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Arg Phe Phe Ala Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Thr Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Leu Thr Glu Ala Glu Ser Asp Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Thr Asp Gln Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Asn Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys  
 515 520 525  
 Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn  
 530 535 540  
 Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Cys Leu Thr Glu Ser Val Glu Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser  
 565 570 575  
 His Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr  
 580 585 590  
 Val Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr  
 595 600 605  
 Val Lys Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro  
 610 615 620  
 Pro Val Glu Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asn  
 625 630 635 640  
 Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Asp  
 645 650 655  
 Thr Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Gly Val Val Asn Asn Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr  
 660 665 670  
 Ser Asp Thr Gly Asn Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Leu Gln Asp Ser Thr  
 675 680 685  
 Gln Ser Asn Glu Glu Asn Thr Leu Pro Asn Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ser  
 690 695 700  
 Asn Glu Asn Thr Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser His Thr Glu Glu Ile Thr  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln  
 725 730 735  
 Asp Gly Gly Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Asp Gln Ser Ile  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Ala Asn Ala Cys Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Asp Ser  
 755 760 765  
 Ser Pro Val Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp  
 770 775 780  
 Asn Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly  
 785 790 795 800  
 Pro Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile  
 805 810 815  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile  
 820

&lt;210&gt; 196

&lt;211&gt; 525

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 196

Met	His	His	His	His	His	His	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asn	Phe	Gln	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ile	Gly	Gln	Ala	Met	Ala
			20					25					30		
Ile	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ile	Lys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Val	His	Ile	Gly	Pro	Thr	Ala
		35					40					45			
Phe	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ala	Arg	Val
	50					55				60					
Gln	Arg	Val	Val	Gly	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr
65					70					75					80
Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Ala	Val	Asp	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ile	Asn	Ser	Ala	Thr
				85					90					95	
Ala	Met	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly	His	His	Pro	Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser
			100					105					110		
Val	Thr	Trp	Gln	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asn	Val	Thr
	115						120					125			
Leu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala	Glu	Phe	Pro	Leu	Val	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ser
	130					135					140				
Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly
145					150					155					160
Thr	Met	Trp	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Pro	Cys	Asp	Pro	Cys	Ala	Thr
				165					170					175	
Trp	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Val
			180					185					190		
Phe	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ser	Gly	Met
	195						200					205			
Ala	Ala	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gln	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ser	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gln
	210					215					220				
Pro	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Arg	Pro	Asn	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Arg	His	Met	Gln
225					230					235					240
Asp	Ala	Glu	Trp	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ile	Trp
			245						250					255	
Asp	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Phe	Cys	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Phe
		260						265					270		
Lys	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Phe	Asn	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Phe	Ser
	275						280					285			
Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Met	Gln	Leu	Pro	Asn	Val
	290					295					300				
Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gly	Val	Val	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ser
305					310					315					320
Trp	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu	Trp	Glu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr
			325					330						335	
Leu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ile	Glu	Met
		340					345						350		
Leu	Asn	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Gln	Phe	Val	Ile	His	Lys	Pro	Arg
	355					360						365			
Gly	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asn	Phe	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ala	Gly
	370					375					380				
Thr	Thr	Glu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Thr	Lys	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Lys	Tyr	His	Glu
385					390					395					400
Trp	Gln	Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Val	Pro

Tyr Ile Gly Val Asn Trp Ser Arg Ala Thr Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr Ile  
 405 420 425 430  
 Arg Ile Ala Gln Pro Lys Leu Lys Ser Glu Ile Leu Asn Ile Thr Thr  
 435 440 445  
 Trp Asn Pro Ser Leu Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ala Leu Pro Asn Asn Ser  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Lys Asp Val Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Gln Ile Ala Ser Ile Gln Ile  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Arg Lys Ala Cys Gly Val Ala Val Gly Ala Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ile Asp Ala Asp Lys Trp Ser Ile Thr Gly Glu Ala Arg Leu Ile  
 500 505 510  
 Asn Glu Arg Ala Ala His Met Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe  
 515 520 525

&lt;210&gt; 197

&lt;211&gt; 43

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 197

gataggcgcg cgcgaatcat gaaatttatg tcagctactg ctg

43

&lt;210&gt; 198

&lt;211&gt; 34

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 198

cagaacgcgt ttagaatgtc atacgagcac cgca

34

&lt;210&gt; 199

&lt;211&gt; 6

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 199

gcaatc

6

&lt;210&gt; 200

&lt;211&gt; 34

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 200

tgcaatcatg agttcgcaga aagatataaa aagc

34

&lt;210&gt; 201

&lt;211&gt; 38

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 201

cagagctagc ttaaaagatc aatcgcaatc cagtattc

38



<210> 202  
 <211> 5  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 202  
 caatc 5

<210> 203  
 <211> 31  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 203  
 tgcaatcatg aaaaaagcgt ttttcttttt c 31

<210> 204  
 <211> 31  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 204  
 cagaacgcgt ctagaatcgc agagcaattt c 31

<210> 205  
 <211> 30  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 205  
 gtgcaatcat gattcctcaa ggaatttacg 30

<210> 206  
 <211> 31  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 206  
 cagaacgcgt ttagaaccgg actttacttc c 31

<210> 207  
 <211> 50  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 207  
 cagacatatg catcaccatc accatcacga ggcgagctcg atccaagatc 50

<210> 208  
 <211> 40  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 208

cagaggtacc tcagatagca ctctctccta ttaaagtagg 40

<210> 209  
 <211> 55  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 209  
 cagagctagc atgcatcacc atcaccatca cgtaagatt gagaacttct ctggc 55

<210> 210  
 <211> 35  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 210  
 cagaggtacc ttagaatgtc atacgagcac cgcag 35

<210> 211  
 <211> 36  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 211  
 cagacatag catcaccatc accatcacgg gttagc 36

<210> 212  
 <211> 35  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 212  
 cagaggtacc tcagctcctc cagcacactc tcttc 35

<210> 213  
 <211> 51  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 213  
 cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacgg tgctatttct tgcttacgtg g 51

<210> 214  
 <211> 38  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 214  
 cagaggtact taaaagatca atcgcaatcc agtatctg 38

<210> 215  
 <211> 48  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 215  
cagaggatcc acatcaccat caccatcacg gactagctag agaggttc 48

<210> 216  
<211> 31  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 216  
cagagaattc ctagaatcgc agagcaattt c 31

<210> 217  
<211> 7  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 217  
tgcaatc 7

<210> 218  
<211> 22  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 218  
Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro  
20

<210> 219  
<211> 51  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 219  
cagaggtacc gcacaccat caccatcaca tgattcctca aggaatttac g 51

<210> 220  
<211> 33  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 220  
cagagcggcc gcttagaacc ggactttact tcc 33

<210> 221  
<211> 24  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 221  
Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Val Pro His His His His His His

20

<210> 222  
 <211> 46  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 222  
 cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacct ctttggccag gatccc 46

<210> 223  
 <211> 30  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 223  
 cagaactagt ctagaacctg taagtgggcc 30

<210> 224  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 224  
 Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Thr Asp Leu  
 20

<210> 225  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 225  
 Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Ile Val Gly  
 20

<210> 226  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 226

His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Pro Met Pro Arg  
 20

<210> 227  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 227  
 Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Ile Val Lys  
 20

<210> 228  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 228  
 Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Trp Glu Tyr  
 20

<210> 229  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 229  
 Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Lys His Asn  
 20

<210> 230  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 230

Ile	Lys	Lys	His	Asn	Cys	Gln	Asp	Gln	Lys	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Pro	Asp	Ala	Asn												
			20												

&lt;210&gt; 231

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 231

Asn	Cys	Gln	Asp	Gln	Lys	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Asn
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Ala	Lys	Val												
			20												

&lt;210&gt; 232

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 232

Lys	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe
1				5					10					15	
Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp												
			20												

&lt;210&gt; 233

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 233

Ile	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro
1				5					10					15	
Ile	Asp	Met	Phe												
			20												

&lt;210&gt; 234

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 234

Asn	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ile	Asp	Met	Phe	Gln
1				5					10					15	
Met	Thr	Lys	Ala												
				20											

&lt;210&gt; 235

&lt;211&gt; 22

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 235

Phe	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ile	Asp	Met	Phe	Gln	Met	Thr	Lys	Ala	Leu
1				5				10						15	
Ser	Lys	His	Ile	Val	Lys										
				20											

&lt;210&gt; 236

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 236

Val	Glu	Ile	Thr	Gln	Ala	Val	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro
1				5					10					15	
Tyr	Pro	Val	Glu												
				20											

&lt;210&gt; 237

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 237

Ala	Val	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile
1				5					10					15	
Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly												
				20											

&lt;210&gt; 238

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 238

Ala	Thr	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys
1				5					10					15	
Arg	Asp	Cys	Val												
				20											

<210> 239

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 239

Pro	Tyr	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Asp	Cys	Val	Asp
1				5					10					15	
Val	Ile	Ile	Thr												
				20											

<210> 240

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 240

Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Asp	Cys	Val	Asp	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln
1				5					10					15	
Gln	Leu	Pro	Cys	Glu											
				20											

<210> 241

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 241

Lys	Arg	Asp	Cys	Val	Asp	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Pro	Cys	Glu
1				5					10					15	
Ala	Glu	Phe	Val												
				20											

<210> 242

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence



<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 242

Asp	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Pro	Cys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Val	Arg
1				5					10					15	
Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala												
				20											

<210> 243

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 243

Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Pro	Cys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Val	Arg	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala
1				5					10					15	
Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr												
				20											

<210> 244

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 244

Cys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Phe	Val	Arg	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ala
1				5					10					15	
Asp	Gly	Lys	Leu												
				20											

<210> 245

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 245

Val	Arg	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val
1				5					10					15	
Trp	Lys	Ile	Asp												
				20											

<210> 246

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Made in a lab

Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Gly Gln Gly  
20

<211> 20

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Made in a lab

Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Lys Ser Lys Ile  
20

<211> 20

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Made in a lab

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Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr
  1                               5          10          15
Val Trp Val Lys
              20

```

<211> 20

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Made in a lab

Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Lys Glu Gly  
20

<211> 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 250

Gly	Glu	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp	Val	Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly
1				5				10						15	
Cys	Cys	Phe	Thr												
			20												

<210> 251

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 251

Gly	Glu	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp	Val	Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly
1				5				10						15	

<210> 252

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 252

Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp	Val	Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly
1				5				10			

<210> 253

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 253

Gly	Asp	Lys	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp	Val	Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly
1				5				10						15	

<210> 254

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 254

Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala  
 1 5 10 15  
 Phe Gly Val Leu  
 20

<210> 255

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 255

Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn  
 1 5 10 15  
 Pro Glu Gly Ser  
 20

<210> 256

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 256

Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ala Leu Arg Ala  
 20

<210> 257

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 257

Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Phe Leu Ile Asp  
 20

<210> 258

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 258

Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys  
 1 5 10 15

His Gly Val Ile  
 20

&lt;210&gt; 259

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 259

Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg  
 1 5 10 15

His Ala Val Ile  
 20

&lt;210&gt; 260

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 260

Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn  
 1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Pro Leu  
 20

&lt;210&gt; 261

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Made in a lab

&lt;400&gt; 261

Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly  
 1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Ile Asp  
 20

&lt;210&gt; 262

&lt;211&gt; 20

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 262

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Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu
 1           5           10           15
Glu Leu Arg Ile
                20
```

<210> 263

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(897)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 263

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atggcttcta tatgcggacg tttagggctct ggtacagggga atgctctaaa agctttttttt      60
acacagccca acaataaaaat ggcaagggta gtaaataaga cgaaggaggat ggataagact      120
attaagggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaca agctggaggc      180
gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga      240
actggtgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg      300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg      360
ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctgctgt ctgtagcatc      420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac      480
aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt      540
agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt      600
gcgnaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc      660
gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg      720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc      780
gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct      840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa      897
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<210> 264

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 264

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Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
 1           5           10           15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn.
                20           25           30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Val Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
                35           40           45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
                50           55           60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
```

```

65              70              75              80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
              85              90              95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
              100              105              110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
              115              120              125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
              130              135              140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145              150              155              160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
              165              170              175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
              180              185              190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
              195              200              205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
              210              215              220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225              230              235              240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
              245              250              255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
              260              265              270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
              275              280              285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
              290              295

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<210> 265
<211> 897
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(897)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

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<400> 265
atggccttcta tatgcggacg tttaggggtct ggtacagggga atgctctaaa agcttttttt 60
acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggtg gtaaataaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120
attaagggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180
gcggggtctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240
actgttgctg ctttagggaa tgctttaaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360
ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcatc 420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480
aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540
agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccattgcagcg tctgtggttg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcnaaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660
gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcgttgcc 780
gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840

```

ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa

897

<210> 266  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> VARIANT  
 <222> (1)...(298)  
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 266  
 Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
   50                  55                  60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65                  70                  75                  80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
                   85                  90                  95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
                   100                  105                  110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
                   115                  120                  125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130                  135                  140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145                  150                  155                  160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
                   165                  170                  175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
                   180                  185                  190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
                   195                  200                  205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly  
 210                  215                  220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225                  230                  235                  240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
                   245                  250                  255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
                   260                  265                  270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
                   275                  280                  285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
   290                  295

<210> 267  
 <211> 680  
 <212> DNA



<213> Chlamydia

<400> 267

tctatatcca	tattgatag	aaaaaacg	gcagaaag	tttagctatg	acgtttatcc	60
gagcttttag	atattcaaca	gatgcagata	ttattgaaga	gttcttttct	gtagaggagc	120
gttccttacg	ttcagagaag	gattttgtcg	cgttagtgg	taaagtttta	gctgataacg	180
tagttgatgc	ggattcttca	ttagtttacg	ggaaagctgg	agagaagcta	agtactgcta	240
tgctaaaacg	catcttagat	acgggagtc	aatctttgaa	gattgctggt	ggcgcagatg	300
aaaatcacc	aattattaag	atgctcgcaa	aagatcctac	ggattcttac	gaagctgctc	360
ttaaagattt	ttatcgaga	ttacgaccag	gagagcctgc	aacttttagct	aatgctcgat	420
ccacaattat	gcgtttatc	ttcgatgcta	aacgttataa	tttaggccgc	gttggacggt	480
ataaattaaa	taaaaaatta	ggcttcccat	tagacgacga	aacattatct	caagtgactt	540
tgagaaaaga	agatgttatc	ggcgcgttga	aatatttgat	tcgtttgcga	atgggcgatg	600
agaagacatc	tatcgatgat	attgaccatt	tggcaaaccg	acgagttcgc	tctgttgag	660
aactaattca	gaatcactgt					680

<210> 268

<211> 359

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 268

cttatgttct	ggagaatggt	gcaacaacat	attaatcgaa	ccagctcctc	ctagtaacat	60
agaaaccaag	cccttttgag	aaaaaacctg	tacttcgcat	cccttagcca	tttgttgaat	120
agctcctaac	aaagagctaa	ttttttcctc	ttccttggtt	ttctgaggcg	ctgtggactc	180
taaatatagc	aagtgtctct	ggaacacctc	atcaacaatc	gcttgtccta	gattaggtat	240
agagactgtc	tctccatcaa	ttaaatggag	tttcaaagta	atatccctct	ccgtccctcc	300
atcacaagac	tctatgaaag	ctatctgatt	ccatcgagca	gaaatgtatg	gggaaatac	359

<210> 269

<211> 124

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 269

gatcgaatca	attgagggag	ctcattaaca	agaatagctg	cagtttcttc	gcgttcttct	60
ggaataacaa	gaaataggta	atcggtacca	ttgatagaac	gaacacgaca	aatcgagaaa	120
ggtt						124

<210> 270

<211> 219

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 270

gatcctgttg	ggcctagtaa	taatacgttg	gatttcccat	aactcacttg	tttatcctgc	60
ataagagcac	ggatacgctt	atagtggta	tagacggcaa	ccgaaatcgt	ttttttcgcg	120
cgctcttg	caatgacata	agagtcgatg	tggcgtttga	tttctttagg	ggtaaacact	180
ctcagacttg	ttggagagct	tgtggaagat	gttgcgatc			219

<210> 271

<211> 511

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(511)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 271  
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 acaaagaggt tttggcatag atggctcctc cttgtacgtt caacgatgat tgggagggat 120  
 tgttatcgat agcttggttc ccagagaact gacaagtccc gctacattga gagaatgtaa 180  
 cctggttctcc atagatagct cctcctacta cacctgaata agttggtgtt gctggagatg 240  
 atggtgcggc tgctgcggct gctttagagg aagcagcagc tgcagcaggt gctgaagctg 300  
 ttgttgcgac tcctgtggat gaggagtttg ctttgttgtt cgagaaagag aagcctgatt 360  
 tcagattaga aatatttaca gtttttagcat gtaagcctcc accctctttc ccaacaagggt 420  
 tctctgttac agataaggag actagangca tctagtttta aagatttttt acagcagata 480  
 cctccaccta tctctgtagc ggagtttctca g 511

<210> 272  
 <211> 598  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 272  
 ctcttctctt cctcaatcta gttctggagc aactacagtc tccgactcag gagactctag 60  
 ctctggctca aactcggata cctcaaaaac agttccagtc acagctaaag gcggtgggct 120  
 ttatactgat aagaatcttt cgattactaa catcacagga attatcgaaa ttgcaataaa 180  
 caaagcgaca gatgttgag gttggtgctta cgtaaaagga acccttactt gtaaaaactc 240  
 tcaccgtcta caatttttga aaaactcttc cgataaaciaa ggtggaggag tctacggaga 300  
 agacaacatc accctatcta atttgacagg gaagactcta ttccaagaga atactgccaa 360  
 aaaagagggc ggtggactct tcataaaaagg tacagataaa gctcttacia tgacaggact 420  
 ggatagtttc tgtttaatta ataacacatc agaaaaacat ggtggtggga gcctttgtta 480  
 ccaaagaaat ctctcagact tacacctctt gatgtggaaa caattccagg aatcacgcct 540  
 gtacatggtg aaacagtcac tactggcaat aaatctacag gaggtaatgg tggagggc 598

<210> 273  
 <211> 126  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 273  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag atgagcctta tagtttaaca aaagcttctc acattccttc 60  
 gatagctttt tattagccgt ttttagcatc ctaatgagat ctctcgttc gtaacaaata 120  
 cgagag 126

<210> 274  
 <211> 264  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 274  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag ctctttttaa tcttaattac aaaaagacaa attaatcaaa 60  
 tttttcaaaa aagaatttaa acattaattg ttgtaaaaaa acaatattta ttctaaaata 120  
 ataaccatag ttacggggga atctctttca tggtttattt tagagctcat caacctaggc 180  
 atacgcctaa aacatttcct ttgaaagttc accattcggt ctccgataag catcctcaaa 240  
 ttgctaaaagc tatgtggatt acgg 264

<210> 275  
 <211> 359  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 275  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag ataaaacctg aaccacaaca aagatctaaa acttcttgat 60  
 ttccagctgc aaattctttt agataaatat caaccatttc ttcagtttca tatcttggaa 120  
 ttaaaacttg ttctctttaa ttaattctag tatttaagta ttcaacatag cccattatta 180  
 attgaattgg ataattttgc ctttaataatt cacattcttt ttcagtaatt ttaggttcta 240  
 aaccgtaccg ctttttttct aaaattaatg tttcttcatt attcatttta taagccactt 300  
 tcctttatatt tttgattttg ttcttctggt agtaatgctt caataatagt taataattt 359

<210> 276  
 <211> 357  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 276  
 aaaacaattg atataatttt ttttttcata acttccagac tcctttctag aaaagtcttt 60  
 atgggtagta gtgactctaa cgttttttat tattaagacg atcccggag atccttttaa 120  
 tgatgaaaac ggaaacatcc ttccgccaga aacttttagca ctattaaaga atcggtacgg 180  
 gttagataag cctttattca cccagtatct tatctatttg aaatgtctgc taacactaga 240  
 tttcggggaa tctcttatct acaaagatcg aaatctcagc attattgctg ccgctcttcc 300  
 atcttccgct actcttggac ttgaaagctt gtgtttactc gtgccgaatt cggatcc 357

<210> 277  
 <211> 505  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 277  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag ctcggtgccga ttgcttgctt cagtcacccc atcggtatag 60  
 agcactaaaa gagactcctc ttcaagaacg agagtgtgag caggggtgagg aggaacttca 120  
 ggtaaaaatc ctaaggccat accaggatgc gacaggaaag agatatctcc attaggagct 180  
 cggagacacg ctgggttgtg gccacaagaa tagtattcta gttctcgtgt tgcgtaatga 240  
 taacaataaa tgcatagtgt tacaacatc ccagattcag ctgtctgttg atagaagaga 300  
 gcagctgttt gttgaacggc ttcttgaata gaggagagct cactcaaaaa ggtatgtaac 360  
 atgtttttca ggaataagga gtaggcgcac gcattgactc ctttccgga agcatcagca 420  
 acgattagaa agagtttagc ttggggacct tcgcctataa caaagatata aaagaaatct 480  
 cctcctaccg taactgcagg aatat 505

<210> 278  
 <211> 407  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 278  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag aactactgag caaattgggt atccaacttc ctctttacga 60  
 aagaaaaaca gaaggcattc tccataccaa gatttggtgc atcgacaata aaactccaat 120  
 ctttggtctc gctaactgga gcggtgctgg tatgattaaa aactttgaag acctattcat 180  
 ccttcgcccc attacagaga cacagcttca ggcctttatg gacgtctggt ctcttctaga 240  
 aacaaatagc tcctatctgt cccagagag cgtgcttacg gccctactc cttcaagtag 300  
 acctactcaa caagatacag attctgatga cgaacaaccg agtaccagcc agcaagctat 360  
 ccgtatgaga aaataggatt agggaaacaa aacgacagca aaccaca 407

<210> 279  
 <211> 351  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 279  
 ctctgtgccgc ttacaggagg cttgtatcct ttaaaataga gtttttctta tgaccccatg 60  
 tggcgatagg cggggtctag cgccgatagt agaaatatcg gttgggtttt gtccttgagg 120  
 ggatcgtata ctttttcaaa gfatgggtccc cgtatcgatt atctggaggc tcttatgtct 180  
 ttttttcata ctagaaaata taagcttata ctcagaggac tcttgtgttt agcaggctgt 240  
 ttcttaatatga acagctgttc ctctagtcga ggaaatcaac ccgctgatga gagcatctat 300  
 gtcttgtcta tgaatcgcat gatttgtgat tctcgtgccg aattcggatc c 351

<210> 280  
 <211> 522  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 280  
 ggatccgaat tgggcacgag cagaggaaaa aggcgatact cctcttgaag atcgtttcac 60  
 agaagatctt tccgaagtct ctggagaaga ttttcgagga ttgaaaaatt cgttcgatga 120  
 tgattcttct tctgacgaaa ttctcgatgc gctcacaagt aaattttctg atcccacaat 180  
 aaaggatcta gctcttgatt atctaattca aatagctccc tctgatggga aacttaagtc 240  
 cgctctcatt caggcaaaagc atcaactgat gagccagaat cctcaggcga ttgttgagg 300  
 acgcaatggt ctgttagctt cagaaacctt tgcttccaga gcaaatacat ctccttcac 360  
 gcttcgctcc ttatatctcc aagtaacctc atccccctct aattgcgcta atttacatca 420  
 aatgcttgct tcttactcgc catcagagaa aaccgctgtt atggagtttc tagtgaatgg 480  
 catggtagca gatttaaaat cggagggccc ttccattcct cc 522

<210> 281  
 <211> 577  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 281  
 ggatccgaat tgggcacgag atgcttctat tacaattggc ttggatgcgg aaaaagctta 60  
 ccagcttatt ctagaaaagt tgggagatca aattcttggc ggaattgctg atactattgt 120  
 tgatagtaca gtccaagata ttttagaaca aatcacaaca gacccttctc taggtttgtt 180  
 gaaagctttt aacaactttc caatcactaa taaaattcaa tgcaacgggt tattcactcc 240  
 caggaacatt gaaactttat taggaggaaac tgaatatgga aaattcacag tcacacccaa 300  
 aagctctggg agcatgttct tagtctcagc agatattatt gcatcaagaa tgggaaggcgg 360  
 cgttgttcta gctttggtac gagaagggtga ttctaagccc tacgcgatta gttatggata 420  
 ctcatcaggc gttcctaatt tatgtagtct aagaaccaga attattaata caggattgac 480  
 tccgacaacg tattcattac gtgtaggcgg tttagaaagc ggtgtggtat gggttaatgc 540  
 cctttctaata ggcaatgata ttttaggaat aacaaat 577

<210> 282  
 <211> 607  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 282  
 actmatcttc cccgggctcg agtgccggccg caagcttgct gacggagctc gatacaaaaa 60  
 tgtgtgcgtg tgaaccgctt cttcaaaagc ttgtcttaaa agatattgtc tgccttccgg 120

attagttaca	tgtttaaaaa	ttgctagaac	aatattattc	ccaaccaagc	tctctgcggt	180
gctgaaaaaa	cctaaattca	aaagaatgac	tcgccgctca	tcttcagaaa	gacgatccga	240
cttccataat	tcgatgtctt	tccccatggg	gatctctgta	gggagccagt	tatttgcgca	300
gccattcaaa	taatgttccc	aagcccattt	gtacttaata	ggaacaagtt	ggttgacatc	360
gacctggttg	cagttcacta	gacgcttgct	atttagatta	acgcgtttct	gttttccatc	420
taaaatatct	gcttgcataa	gaaccgttaa	ttttattggt	aatttatatg	attaattact	480
gacatgcttc	acacccttct	tccaaagaac	agacagggtc	tttcttcgct	ctttcaacaa	540
taattcctgc	cgaagcagac	ttattcttca	tccaacgagg	ctgaattcct	ctcttattaa	600
tatctac						607

&lt;210&gt; 283

&lt;211&gt; 1077

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 283

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	aagttaacga	tgacgatttg	ttcctttggt	agagaaggag	60
caatcgaaac	taaatgtgcg	agagcatgtg	aagactccaa	tgcaggaata	atccccctcat	120
ttctagtaag	caggaaaaaa	gctcgtaacg	cctcttcac	ggtgggcta	gtataaaagg	180
ctcgtcctga	ctcatgcatt	tcggcatgat	ctggcccaac	tgaaggataa	tctaattccag	240
cggaaatgga	gtgagtttgt	aatacttgct	catcgtcatc	ttgaagaaga	tacgaataaa	300
atccgtggaa	tactccaggt	cgccctgttg	caaaacgtgc	tgcatgtttt	cctgaagaaa	360
tgcccagtc	tcccccttc	actccaatta	attggacttt	tggattcggg	ataaaatgat	420
ggaaaaatcc	aatagcgttg	gagccacctc	cgatacatgc	aatcagaata	tcaggatctc	480
ttcctgcaac	tgcatggatt	tgtcttttca	cttcagcgct	tataacagac	tgaaaaaatc	540
gaacgatata	gggataaggt	aaaggtccta	aggccgatcc	taagcaatag	tgagtaaagt	600
agtgtgttgt	tgcccaatct	tgtagagctt	gattaactgc	atctttgagt	ccacaagatc	660
cttttggttac	agaaacgact	tcagcaccta	aaaagcgcac	tttctctaca	tttggtttct	720
gtcgttccac	atcttttgct	cccatgtata	ctacacaatc	taatcctaga	taagcacacg	780
ctgttgctgt	tgtactcca	tgttgctccg	cacctgtttc	agctacaaca	cgtgttttcc	840
caagatattt	agcaagcaaa	cactgaccaa	gagcattatt	cagtttatgt	gctcctgtat	900
gcaaaagatc	ttcgcgttta	agaaatactc	tagggccatc	aatagctcga	gcaaaattct	960
taacttcagt	cagaggagtt	tgtctccccg	catagttttt	caaaatacaa	tctagttcag	1020
ataaaaaaact	ttgctgagtt	ttgagaatct	cccattccgc	tttttagattc	tgtatag	1077

&lt;210&gt; 284

&lt;211&gt; 407

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 284

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	aactactgag	caaattgggt	atccaacttc	ctctttacga	60
aagaaaaaca	gaaggcattc	tccataccaa	gatttggtgc	atcgacaata	aaactccaat	120
ctttggctct	gctaactgga	gcggtgctgg	tatgattaaa	aactttgaag	acctattcat	180
ccttcgcccc	attacagaga	cacagcttca	ggcctttatg	gacgtctggt	ctcttctaga	240
aacaaatagc	tcctatctgt	ccccagagag	cgtgcttacg	ggccctactc	cttcaagtag	300
acctactcaa	caagatacag	attctgatga	cgaacaaccg	agtaccagcc	agcaagctat	360
ccgtatgaga	aaataggatt	agggaacaaa	aacgacagca	aaccaca		407

&lt;210&gt; 285

&lt;211&gt; 802

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 285

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ggatccgaat tccgcacgag ttagcttaat gtctttgtca tctctaccta cttttgcagc      60
taattctaca ggcacaattg gaatcgtaa tttacgtcgc tgcctagaag agtctgctct      120
tggaaaaaaa gaatctgctg aattcgaaaa gatgaaaaaac caattctcta acagcatggg      180
gaagatggag gaagaactgt cttctatcta ttccaagctc caagacgacg attacatgga      240
aggtctatcc gagaccgcag ctgccgaatt aagaaaaaaa ttcgaagatc tatctgcaga      300
atacaacaca gctcaagggc agtattacca aatattaaac caaagtaatc tcaagcgcac      360
gcaaaagatt atggaagaag tgaaaaaagc ttctgaaact gtgcgtattc aagaaggctt      420
gtcagtcctt cttaacgaag atattgtctt atctatcgat agttcggcag ataaaaccga      480
tgctgttatt aaagttcttg atgattcttt tcaaaataat taacatgcga agctagccga      540
ggagtgcctg atgtctcaat ccacttattc tcttgaacaa ttagctgatt ttttgaaagt      600
cgagtttcaa ggaaatggag ctactcttct ttccggagtt gaagagatcg aggaagcaaa      660
aacggcacac atcacattct tagataatga aaaatatgct aaacatttaa aatcatcgga      720
agctggcgct atcatcatat ctgcaacaca gtttcaaaaa tatcgagact tgaataaaaa      780
ctttcttata acttctgagt ct                                     802

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<210> 286

<211> 588

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 286

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ggatccgaat tccgcacgag gcaatattta ctcccaacat tacggttcca aataagcgat      60
aaggtcttct aataaggaag ttaatgtaag aggtcttttt attgcttttc gtaaggtagt      120
attgcaaccg cagcgcattg aatgatacgc aagccatttc catcatggaa aagaaccctt      180
ggacaaaaat acaaaggagg ttactccta accagaaaaa gggagagtta gtttccatgg      240
gttttcctta tataacccg ttccacacaa ttaggagccg cgtctagtat ttggaatata      300
aattgtcccc aagcgaattt tgttcctggt tcagggattt ctctaattg ttctgtcagc      360
catccgccta tggtaacgca attagctgta gtaggaagat caactccaaa cagggtcatag      420
aaatcagaaa gctcataggt gcctgcagca ataacaacat tcttgtctga gtgagcgaat      480
tgtttaaaag atgggcgatt atgagctacc tcatcagaga ctattttaaa tagatcattt      540
tgggtaaatca atccttctat agacccatat tcatcaatga taatctcg                                     588

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<210> 287

<211> 489

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(489)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 287

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agtgcctatt gttttgcagg ctttgtctga tgatagcgat accgtacgtg agattgctgt      60
acaagtagct gttatgtatg gttctagttg cttactgcgc gccgtgggag atttagcgaa      120
aaatgattct tctattcaag tacgcatcac tgcttatcgt gctgcagccg tgttggagat      180
acaagatctt gtgcctcatt tacgagttgt agtccaaaat acacaattag atggaacgga      240
aagaagagaa gcttggagat ctttatgtgt tcttactcgg cctcatagtg gtgtattaac      300
tggtcatagat caagctttta tgacctgtga gatgttaaag gaatatcctg aaaagtgtac      360
ggaagaacag attcgtacat tattggctgc agatcatcca gaagtgcagg tagctacttt      420
acagatcatt ctgagaggag gtagagtatt ccggtcatct tctataatgg aatcggttct      480
cgtgccgnt                                     489

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<210> 288

<211> 191

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 288

ggatccgaat	tcaggatatg	ctgttgggtt	atcaataaaa	aggggttttgc	catttttttaa	60
gacgactttg	tagataacgc	taggagctgt	agcaataata	tcgagatcaa	attctctaga	120
gattctctca	aagatgattt	ctaagtgcag	cagtcctaaa	aatccacagc	ggaacccaaa	180
tccgagagag	t					191

&lt;210&gt; 289

&lt;211&gt; 515

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 289

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	gagcgacgtg	aaatagtggg	atcttccccgt	attcttatta	60
cttctgcgtt	gccttacgca	aatggtcctt	tgcatttttg	acatattacc	ggtgcttatt	120
tgcctgcaga	tgtttatgcg	cgttttcaga	gactacaagg	caaagagggt	ttgtatat	180
gtggttctga	tgaatacggg	atcgcaatta	cccttaatgc	agagttggca	ggcatgggg	240
atcaagaata	tgtcgacatg	tatcataagc	ttcataaaga	taccttcaag	aaattgggaa	300
tttctgtaga	tttcttttcc	agaactacga	acgcttatca	tcctgctatt	gtgcaagatt	360
tctatcgaaa	cttgcaggaa	cgcggactgg	tagagaatca	ggtgaccgaa	cagctgtatt	420
ctgaggaaga	aggggaagttt	ttagcggacc	gttatgttgt	aggtacttgt	cccaagtgtg	480
ggtttgatcg	agctcgagga	gatgagtgtc	agcag			515

&lt;210&gt; 290

&lt;211&gt; 522

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 290

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	ggaggaatgg	aaggggccctc	cgattktama	tctgctacca	60
tgccattcac	tagaaactcc	ataacagcgg	ttttctctga	tggcgagtaa	gaagcaagca	120
tttgatgtaa	attagcgcaa	ttagaggggg	atgaggttac	ttggaaatat	aaggagcgaa	180
gcgatgaagg	agatgtattt	gctctggaag	caaagggtttc	tgaagctaac	agaacattgc	240
gtcctccaac	aatcgccctga	ggattctggc	tcatcagttg	atgctttgcc	tgaatgagag	300
cggacttaag	tttcccatca	gagggagcta	tttgaattag	ataatcaaga	gctagatcct	360
ttattgtggg	atcagaaaaat	ttacttgtga	gcgcacgcag	aatttcgtca	gaagaagaat	420
catcatcgaa	cgaatttttc	aatcctcgaa	aatcttctcc	agagacttcg	gaaagatcct	480
ctgtgaaaacg	atcttcaaga	ggagtatcgc	ctttttccyc	tg		522

&lt;210&gt; 291

&lt;211&gt; 1002

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 291

atggcgacta	acgcaattag	atcggcagga	agtgcagcaa	gtaagatgct	gctgccagtt	60
gccaaagaac	cagcggctgt	cagctccttt	gctcagaaag	ggatttattg	tattcaacaa	120
ttttttacaa	accctgggaa	taagttagca	aagtttgtag	gggcaacaaa	aagttagat	180
aaatgcttta	agctaagtaa	ggcggtttct	gactgtgtcg	taggatcgct	ggaagaggcg	240
ggatgcacag	gggacgcatt	gacctccgcg	agaaacgccc	aggggtatgtt	aaaaacaact	300
cgagaagttg	ttgccttagc	taatgtgtc	aatggagctg	ttccatctat	cgtaaactcg	360
actcagaggt	gttaccataa	cacacgtcaa	gccttcgagt	taggaagcaa	gacaaaagaa	420
agaaaaacgc	ctggggagta	tagtaaaaatg	ctattaactc	gagggtgatta	cctattggca	480

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gcttccaggg aagcttgtac ggcagtcggt gcaacgactt actcagcgac attcgggtgtt 540
ttacgtccgt taatgttaat caataaactc acagcaaaac cattcttaga caaagcgact 600
gtaggcaatt ttggcagggc tgttgctgga attatgacca ttaatcatat ggcaggagtt 660
gctggtgctg ttggcgggaat cgcattagaa caaaagctgt tcaaacgtgc gaaggaatcc 720
ctatacaatg agagatgtgc cttagaaaac caacaatctc agttgagtgg ggacgtgatt 780
ctaagcgcgg aaagggcatt acgtaaagaa cacgttgcta ctctaaaaag aaatgtttta 840
actcttcttg aaaaagcttt agagttggta gtggatggag tcaaactcat tcctttaccg 900
attacagtgg cttgctccgc tgcaatttct ggagccttga cggcagcatc cgcaggaatt 960
ggcttatata gcatatggca gaaaacaaag tctggcaaat aa 1002

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<210> 292

<211> 333

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 292

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Met Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Lys Met
 1          5          10          15
Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Lys Glu Pro Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Ala Gln
 20          25          30
Lys Gly Ile Tyr Cys Ile Gln Gln Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Gly Asn Lys
 35          40          45
Leu Ala Lys Phe Val Gly Ala Thr Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Cys Phe Lys
 50          55          60
Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ser Asp Cys Val Val Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Ala
 65          70          75          80
Gly Cys Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Gln Gly Met
 85          90          95
Leu Lys Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Val Ala Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Asn Gly
 100          105          110
Ala Val Pro Ser Ile Val Asn Ser Thr Gln Arg Cys Tyr Gln Tyr Thr
 115          120          125
Arg Gln Ala Phe Glu Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Lys Glu Arg Lys Thr Pro
 130          135          140
Gly Glu Tyr Ser Lys Met Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ala
 145          150          155          160
Ala Ser Arg Glu Ala Cys Thr Ala Val Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Ser Ala
 165          170          175
Thr Phe Gly Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Met Leu Ile Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala
 180          185          190
Lys Pro Phe Leu Asp Lys Ala Thr Val Gly Asn Phe Gly Thr Ala Val
 195          200          205
Ala Gly Ile Met Thr Ile Asn His Met Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Val
 210          215          220
Gly Gly Ile Ala Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Phe Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Ser
 225          230          235          240
Leu Tyr Asn Glu Arg Cys Ala Leu Glu Asn Gln Gln Ser Gln Leu Ser
 245          250          255
Gly Asp Val Ile Leu Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Glu His Val
 260          265          270
Ala Thr Leu Lys Arg Asn Val Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Glu
 275          280          285
Leu Val Val Asp Gly Val Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Ala
 290          295          300
Cys Ser Ala Ala Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ile

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7

<400> 293  
tgcaatc

<400> 294  
Thr Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys  
                  5                  10                  15

Ala Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg  
20 25 30

Gly Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val  
35 40 45

Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu  
50 55 60

Glu His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr  
65 70 75 80

His Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly  
85 90 95

Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala  
100 105 110

Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe  
115 120 125

Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu  
130 135 140

Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu  
145 150 155 160

Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser  
165 170 175

Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe  
180 185 190

Gln Thr Met Asp

195

<210> 295  
 <211> 181  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 295

Lys Gly Gly Lys Met Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu  
                   5                  10                  15

Pro Leu Pro Thr Ala Ser Cys Val Glu Thr Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser  
                   20                  25                  30

Thr Lys Gly Asn Thr Cys Ser Lys Ile Leu Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ile  
                   35                  40                  45

Val Gly Ala Leu Val Val Val Ala Gly Val Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Cys  
                   50                  55                  60

Ala Ser Asn Val Ile Phe Thr Val Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Leu Ile Ile  
                   65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Ser Ala Cys Val Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Arg Leu Met Tyr Arg Ser  
                   85                  90                  95

Ser Tyr Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Lys Asn Val Leu Ala Glu Gln Arg Leu  
                   100                  105                  110

Arg Asn Leu Ser Glu Glu Lys Asp Ala Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Phe Ile  
                   115                  120                  125

Asn Lys Met Phe Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr Asp Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu  
                   130                  135                  140

Ala Lys Val Met Glu Phe Glu Ile Asp Cys Leu Asp Arg Leu Glu Lys  
                   145                  150                  155                  160

Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Val Arg Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Tyr  
                   165                  170                  175

Thr Arg Trp Leu Asp  
                   180

<210> 296  
 <211> 124  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 296

Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asn Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Phe Ala  
                   5                  10                  15

Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu  
20 25 30

Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro Thr Pro  
35 40 45

Pro Leu Pro Ser Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu Ala Gly  
50 55 60

Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr Asn Tyr  
65 70 75 80

Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln Val Glu  
85 90 95

Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe Ser Asn  
100 105 110

Leu Met Gln Arg Trp Asp Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu  
115 120

<210> 297

<211> 488

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 297

Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Ile Leu Gly Pro Phe Leu Asn Gly Lys Met Gly  
5 10 15

Phe Trp Arg Thr Ser Ile Met Lys Met Asn Arg Ile Trp Leu Leu Leu  
20 25 30

Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ala Ile His Ser Pro Val Arg Gly Glu Ser Leu  
35 40 45

Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu  
50 55 60

Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp  
65 70 75 80

Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln  
85 90 95

Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile  
100 105 110

Gly Gly Leu Asn Asp Phe His Ala Gly Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu  
115 120 125

Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe  
130 135 140



435                      440                      445  
 Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe  
     450                      455                      460  
 Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser  
 465                      470                      475                      480  
 Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe  
                     485

<210> 298  
 <211> 140  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 298  
 Arg Ile Asp Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Phe Ile Gly Ile Leu Leu Ala  
                     5                      10                      15  
 Val Asn Ala Leu Thr Tyr Ser His Val Leu Arg Asp Leu Ser Val Ser  
                     20                      25                      30  
 Met Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Gly Leu  
                     35                      40                      45  
 Val Ser Ser Val Leu Asp Asn Val Pro Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Ile Gly  
                     50                      55                      60  
 Met Tyr Asp Leu Pro Met Asn Asp Pro Leu Trp Lys Leu Ile Ala Tyr  
                     65                      70                      75                      80  
 Thr Ala Gly Thr Gly Gly Ser Ile Leu Ile Ile Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly  
                     85                      90                      95  
 Val Ala Tyr Met Gly Met Glu Lys Val Ser Phe Gly Trp Tyr Val Lys  
                     100                      105                      110  
 His Ala Ser Trp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr Phe Gly Gly Leu Ala Val  
                     115                      120                      125  
 Tyr Phe Leu Met Glu Asn Cys Val Asn Leu Phe Val  
                     130                      135                      140

<210> 299  
 <211> 361  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 299  
 His Gln Glu Ile Ala Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Glu Gln  
                     5                      10                      15

Ile	Asn	Gln	Ala	Gln	Gln	Asp	Ile	Gln	Thr	Ile	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	20	25	30
Asp	Ile	Pro	Ile	Val	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	35	40	45
Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	50	55	60
Leu	Leu	Asp	Asp	Val	Asp	Asn	Glu	Met	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Met	Gln	Gly	65	70	75
Phe	Arg	Ser	Met	Ile	Glu	Gln	Phe	Asn	Val	Asn	Asn	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ala	85	90	95
Lys	Glu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Met	Glu	Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Ala	Met	Ser	Asp	Gln	100	105	110
Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ile	Lys	115	120	125
Asp	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ala	130	135	140
Thr	Ala	Met	Gly	Gln	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Val	Gly	Gly	Gly	145	150	155
Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Val	Gln	Met	Asn	Val	Lys	Gln	Leu	Tyr	165	170	175
Lys	Thr	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	180	185	190
Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	195	200	205
Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gln	Thr	Ala	Asn	Pro	Ala	210	215	220
Leu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ile	Glu	Ser	Gln	Gly	Arg	Ser	225	230	235
Ala	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Glu	Thr	Ile	Val	Arg	Asp	Ser	Gln	245	250	255
Thr	Leu	Gly	Asp	Val	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Met	260	265	270
Ser	Thr	Ile	Val	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gln	Ala	Asn	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Met	Gln	275	280	285
Lys	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Pro	Gln	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Ala	290	295	300
Val	Gln	Asn	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gln	Lys	Phe	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Glu			

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<210> 300
<211> 207
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia
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<400> 300																
Ser	Ser	Lys	Ile	Val	Ser	Leu	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Arg	
				5					10					15		
Met	Cys	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Phe	
				20					25					30		
Cys	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ile	
				35					40					45		
Pro	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ser	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gln	Pro	Phe	Val	Leu	
				50					55					60		
Tyr	Pro	Lys	Asp	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Cys	Asn	Arg	Ile	Gly	Glu	Trp	Leu	
				65					70					75		
Arg	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Gly	Val	Ile	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ser	
				85					90					95		
His	Thr	Thr	Pro	Met	Arg	Arg	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Leu	Cys	Trp	
				100					105					110		
Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ser	Pro	Leu	His	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Asp	Cys	Phe	
				115					120					125		
Gly	Arg	Pro	Leu	Gln	Met	Thr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ala	
				130					135					140		
Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Cys	Met	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	
				145					150					155		
Ala	Val	Ile	Glu	Gln	Ala	Pro	Asn	Met	Val	Tyr	His	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Thr	
				165					170					175		
Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ile	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	
				180					185					190		
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Phe	Leu	Gln	Ala	Val	Thr	Trp	Ser	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys		

205

<400> 301

Pro Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Ala  
180

<400> 302

Met Thr Lys His Gly Lys Arg Ile Arg Gly Ile Gln Glu Thr Tyr Asp  
5 10 15



Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Ala Ile Asp Ile Leu Lys Gln  
                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Cys Pro Thr Val Arg Phe Asp Gln Thr Val Asp Val Ser Val Lys Leu  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Gly Ile Asp Pro Arg Lys Ser Asp Gln Gln Ile Arg Gly Ser Val Ser  
                   50                                  55                                  60  
 Leu Pro His Gly Thr Gly Lys Val Leu Arg Ile Leu Val Phe Ala Ala  
                   65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Gly Asp Lys Ala Ala Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Gly Ala Asp Phe Val Gly  
                                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Ser Asp Asp Leu Val Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Trp Val Asp Phe Asp  
                   100                                  105                                  110  
 Val Ala Val Ala Thr Pro Asp Met Met Arg Glu Val Gly Lys Leu Gly  
                   115                                  120                                  125  
 Lys Val Leu Gly Pro Arg Asn Leu Met Pro Thr Pro Lys Ala Gly Thr  
                   130                                  135                                  140  
 Val Thr Thr Asp Val Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys  
                   145                                  150                                  155                                  160  
 Ile Glu Phe Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Gly Val Cys Asn Val Gly Val Ala  
                                   165                                  170                                  175  
 Lys Leu Ser Phe Asp Ser Ala Gln Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Glu Ala Leu  
                   180                                  185                                  190  
 Cys Ala Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Thr Ala Lys Gly Gln Tyr  
                   195                                  200                                  205  
 Leu Val Asn Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Thr Met Gly Pro Gly Val Thr Val  
                   210                                  215                                  220  
 Asp Thr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Leu  
                   225                                  230

<210> 303  
 <211> 238  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> chlamydia

<400> 303  
 Ile Asn Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Leu Lys  
                   5                                  10                                  15  
 Ile Lys Lys Ser Phe Lys Met Gly Asn Ser Gly Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Asn  
                   20                                  25                                  30

Thr	Gln	Asn	Cys	Val	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ile	Lys	Val	Gly	Gln	Met	Thr
		35				40						45			
Glu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gln	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro
		50				55				60					
Val	Ala	Ala	Lys	Met	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ile	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	Ser
65				70						75				80	
Asn	Asn	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Glu
				85				90						95	
Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gly
		100						105				110			
Gly	Ile	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ile	Val	Asp	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Asp	Ile	Leu	Asp
		115				120						125			
Lys	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Asn	Asn
130						135				140					
Phe	Pro	Ile	Thr	Asn	Lys	Ile	Gln	Cys	Asn	Gly	Leu	Phe	Thr	Pro	Arg
145				150						155				160	
Asn	Ile	Glu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ile	Gly	Lys	Phe	Thr	Val
				165				170						175	
Thr	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Met	Phe	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ile
		180						185				190			
Ala	Ser	Arg	Met	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val	Arg	Glu	Gly
		195				200						205			
Asp	Ser	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
210						215				220					
Asn	Leu	Cys	Ser	Leu	Arg	Thr	Arg	Ile	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gly	Leu		
225				230						235					